THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 148. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

E. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised emedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. M. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Wasaington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

AND

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

FINANCIAL NEWS TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Submarine Cable.

LONDON, December 22—A. M.—The opening price for United States Five-twenty bonds of 1862 is 72¾.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

James Stephens said Not to have Landed—The British Government Prepared.

LONDON, December 21.—The *Telegraph* newspaper of this day's date asserts that it has reason to know that James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre and organizer, is still abroad, and has not set foot in Great Britain.

The English Cabinet is, it is said, fully informed and aware of every movement of Stephens, and the Executive is so prepared that even if he should effect a landing in any portion of these islands, he will be afforded very little time to perpetrate any mischief.

The Fenians Arming.

The *Telegraph* also says that there are reports in London from Ireland to the effect that scores of coffins used at pretended interments in that country were filled with the very best quality of breech-loading arms in each case, instead of a dead body.

These rumors are regarded as vague, or even wild, but they are incapable of immediate disproof.

Arms and Munitions Seized.

DUBLIN, December 21.—Large seizures of arms and ammunition, secreted for the use of the Fenians, continue to be made by the police in various quarters of Ireland.

ENGLAND.

Rebel American Naval Suits—The Case of Prioleau against the United States.

LONDON, December 21.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court in this city, yesterday, the adjourned case of the United States against Prioleau, in cross-suits involving claims for damages by the seizure and detention of vessels, alleged to have been fitted out and intended for the service of the Rebel American navy during the late Rebellion, Sir William P. Wood, Vice-Chancellor, granted a motion discharging Prioleau's securities, which had been given to the amount of £20 000 sterling to prosecute the trial to an issue, but retaining his personal recognizance.

The time given to the Government of the United States to answer the questions filed with the cross suit is extended to the 15th of February next year. If they are not replied to at that time, the suit brought by the United States against Prioleau will be discharged for deficiency of prosecution.

Minister Adams in Court.

LONDON, December 21.—The case of the United States vs. Prioleau came up again before the Admiralty Court yesterday, when Minister Adams refused to sanction the agreement recently entered into between the United States Consul, Morse, and the firm of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., the actual defendants in the case. An extension of time was granted to the United States to prepare for carrying on the case, but the securities of Prioleau were discharged.

LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

SPAIN.

Marshal Narvaez to the Army—The Rights of Citizen Soldiers and Soldiers of the Line.

MADRID, December 1.—The following circular has just been issued by Marshal Navaez, from the Ministry of War, to the various commanders of corps in the Spanish army:—

Most Excellent Sir:—The series of vicissitudes through which the nation already had to pass for many years, has necessarily influenced its military position by still further augmenting the trouble the passion of parties had caused to arise in the army, to bring it to serve as an instrument for their schemes.

The profound disturbance caused by politics in the ranks of the troops not only loosens the ties of discipline, but prevents the armed force constituting a solid guarantee for the defense of the country and for order at home—an object of its institution now more important than ever, and which it is time to secure at any price.

But, happily remaining superior to the snares of a revolution which threatens to overthrow society itself, the army is now the firmest support of its institutions. Nevertheless, even when the danger has ceased to exist, it can only fulfil the mission confided to it upon condition of holding aloof from politics and their consequences.

Thus it will do its duty, and will render a great service to the country, preserving its own interests, securing its future, already guaranteed by laws based upon the most impartial justice. By this means, guided solely by military spirit, practising the virtues which have always contributed to raise highest the noble profession of arms, it will see dashed to pieces against its firmness the machinations of those who seek to corrupt it in order that it may be annihilated, and it will remain worthy of the confidence reposed in it—a matter indispensable that the manifestations of private opinion may be respected and may exist among the military classes.

The measures of the Government tend to attain so important an end. The Queen and the nation desiring the public tranquillity, equally expect the same from the army. For this purpose your Excellency will recommend to the persons placed under your orders complete abstinence from everything that might compromise them in party struggles, which have their legal sphere, from which the army must remain estranged, while faithfully seconding the constituted authorities.

The practice of these principles will raise the prestige of the army. In conforming thereto those of which it is made up will not be exposed to the severe penalties ordained by the regulations, and will merit the gratitude of the Queen and of the country.

In order also to impress upon the minds of all the healthy principles of this doctrine, and to prevent the fundamental precepts of our wise orders being enteebled, without the strict and religious observance of which the army would not accomplish its high mission and the country would become the prey of anarchy, I forward to your Excellency copies of the annexed proclamation, which you will have distributed in the most suitable manner, ordering that it be read to the companies by their captains, that all may have cognizance of its contents.

May God preserve your Excellency many years.

DUKE DE VALENCIA.

The following passages are extracted from the proclamation alluded to in the above circular:—

It is difficult, extremely difficult, to trace the line of demarcation that separates what is permitted to the soldier in political matters from what is not permitted.

But this great and serious problem—from the very nature of things—has been solved among the majority of European nations by the institution—by the army itself—guided by the sentiment of right, only considering as lawful that which is just.

All Governments have been compelled to the effort to march on this path, carefully watching over the maintenance in the different classes of troops of the military and corps spirit—the germ and support of all their virtues.

Care must, therefore, be taken to keep the army away from politics, the events of which essentially tend to weaken and extinguish the military spirit, to relax discipline, and to excite division and discord among its members, terminating by rendering them implacable enemies although honor, prosperity, and the legitimate pride of wearing the uniform rest upon the brotherhood of those who compose the army. No one is unaware that the military spirit is the prime motive that leads the soldier to glory.

Discipline is the true power that gives victory. The *esprit de corps* is the only tie that preserves unity among the troops—that renders their force invincible. All these combined secure to the army the respect and consideration of the other classes of the State.

Soldiers, listen to the voice of honor and of duty and to that of your own interests. The Spanish army, as the Queen (whom God preserve) and the country hope, will never yield to any other in patriotism and in love of country. It will not be false to its post.

Its history tells that the Spanish soldiers have astonished the world by their lofty exploits; that their loyalty is proverbial; that, thanks to their discipline, they have conquered kingdoms; that they have made themselves the admiration of other nations, and that, as well in their own land as in distant countries, they have had the happiness and the glory of being strong by their discipline, conquerors by their courage, and beloved by their sovereigns for their fidelity and devotion.

THE NEW FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

Sketch of the Marquis de Lavalette.

It was announced in Paris on the 18th instant that the Marquis de Lavalette was to succeed M. de Moustier as Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. de Lavalette was born towards the year 1810, and is a member of the family of the Postal Direc or under Napoleon I. His mother was a cousin of the Empress Josephine. He married the widow of Mr. Samuel Welles, the well-known American banker, and adopted her son, who is now the Count Welles de Lavallette, a rising diplomat and a leading deputy in the Corps Legislatif.

Mrs. Welles was one of the Fowler sisters of Watertown, famous many years since for their beauty, and one of whom was the mother of Mr. Henry F. Durant, of Boston. In 1837 the Marquis commenced his diplomatic career as Secretary to the embassy to Stockholm. In 1841 he was appointed Consul General in Alexandria, and in 1846 was sent to Hesse Cassel as Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1849 he was recalled, and in 1851 was despatched to Constantinople as Envoy Extraordinary. He remained in Constantinople until February 17, 1853, when, fearing that the opinion of the line of policy adoted by him when the cession of a portion of the Holy Land was in question might cause him to be considered an obstacle to a reconciliation, he resigned. M. Delacour was appointed his successor. On the 23d of June, 1858, M. de Lavalette became a Senator, after having been Grand Officer of the Legion d'Honneur since April 15, 1852. On the 21st of May, 1860, he was chosen ambassador to Rome, and in last September, subsequent to the resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, was appointed minister *ad interim*.

While discharging the duties of that important position, M. de Lavalette issued the lengthy circular despatch which, though bearing the name of the Minister, was regarded as Napoleon's manifesto. In that important document the Emperor's views on *faits accomplis* in January were set forth, allusion was made to the Papal question, and solicitude expressed for the welfare of the Head of the Church. The writer defined the new principle governing Europe as that of freedom of alliance, and adverted to the rapid growth of Russia and the United States. The publication of this circular gave rise to considerable comment.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER TO THE U. S.

His Arrival Yesterday—His Suite, Movements, etc.

The new French Minister, M. Berthemy, recently appointed by the Emperor of France to represent the French nation at the seat of the United States Government, arrived in this city yesterday by the French steamer *St. Laurent*, and reached the Brevoort House, Fifth avenue and Eighth street, where he is stopping, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

He takes the place recently occupied by the Marquis de Montholon, who left this country a few weeks ago for Lisbon, Portugal, which position has just been vacated by M. Berthemy. E de St. Ferroil, Secretary of the French Legation, has been stopping at the Brevoort House for a week past, awaiting the arrival of the new French Minister to escort him to Washington. His suite is composed of M. de Bassano, M Benedetti, and M. de St. Ferriol.

With the latter, M. Berthemy will leave for Washington this morning in an early train, unaccompanied by any others of his suite. M. de Bassano and M. Benedetti are expected to remain at the Brevoort House for several days yet, previous to departing for the national capital. It may be stated in this connection, as a matter of interest, that in 1863-5 when Sir Frederick A. Bruce, the present English Minister at Washington, was the English Minister in China [(accredited 1859). M. Berthemy represented France at the same Court. The former was transferred to Washington as British Minister in April, 1865.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

Excitement in Georgetown—A Pardoned Rebel Showing his True Colors—First Snow of the Season, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 22.—There is some excitement in Georgetown, D. C., in consequence of a collision between the civil and military authorities to-day.

During the war, the Government gave to the Managers of the Home for Colored Women and Children possession of the mansion and grounds of Richard J. Cox, of Georgetown, who had gone South. He has since got pardoned, and has regained possession of the property.

Yesterday General Howard ordered the removal of the frame structures erected on the ground, they being good material and Cox procured the arrest of the Government employes removing the buildings. To-day a military guard has been put upon the ground to prevent interference with the removal of the buildings.

We are to-day having the first snow of the season. Secretary McCulloch is going North for a few days.

"BONO."

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs were yesterday and to-day engaged in investigating the matter of the recent contracts of the Indian Bureau for the supply of goods.

Representative Pike's Select Committee to examine into the facts attending the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina, and the recent discharge of the persons convicted of the crime, expect to leave here on Monday for Charleston in the prosecution of the investigation.

Information has been received here of the passage of a law by the Legislature of North Carolina, granting amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, or of the late Confederate States armies, or of the United States, for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The steamship *Correa*, from Havana, with dates to the 15th inst., arrived early this morning.

Business was very dull at Havana, and a want of confidence felt, so that it was daily expected a panic would ensue.

The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 14th, and from the city of Mexico to the 2d, but they contain no news of importance.

The steamer *Mississippi*, from New York, arrived at Havana on the 13th.

Christ Church Burned in Rye, N. Y.

RYE, Westchester county, December 22.—Christ Church, the most beautiful church edifice in this place, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in a defective flue. Only the stone walls and steeple are standing, but most of the movable property was saved. The loss will reach $25,000; insured for $9000.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The steamer *Arago*, which sails to-day for Liverpool, takes on English account $24,000 in specie. There is no shipment of treasure by the other steamers from New York to-day.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, is coming up. She will be at her dock at 1 o'clock. The *North American*, from Rio Janeiro, is also coming up the harbor.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Gold quoted at 133; it has been 133¼. Exchange, 109; at sight, 109. Money active at 7. Five-twenties, of 1862, coupons, 106; of 1864, 105½; of 1865, 105½; Ten-forties, coupons, 99; Seven-thirties, first series, 103; second and third series, 103. Stock Market fluctuating; Canton Company, 44; Western Union Telegraph Company, 43; Boston Water Power, 3½; Cumberland, 65; Quicksilver, 43; New York Central, 107; Erie, 67; Michigan Southern, 79; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84; Cleveland and Toledo, 122; Chicago and Rock Island, 102; Northwestern, 43; do. preferred, 77.

NEW YORK, December 22.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 34c. Flour quiet, and declined 10@15c. Sales of 3500 barrels State, $8 25@11; Ohio, $10 90@18 25; Western, $8 25@13 50; Southern, $11@16 50. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and declined 1c. Rye, Barley, and Oats dull and declining. Beef quiet. Pork dull and easier; Mess, $20 25; Old, $19 25. Lard quiet, Butter quiet, Whisky dull and unchanged.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, December 21, 1866.

That Christmas is coming there can be no doubt. We feel it in the atmosphere—now freezing and intensely cold. We see it in the immense number of naked gobblers exposed for sale in all directions. We realize it emphatically in the high prices asked for everything. Turkeys, $3 apiece; and canvas-backs, $8 to $10 a pair; nor in this alone, but in the inroads made upon our collapsing purses to purchase gifts, etc., for the little urchins as well as the grown ones. It is a melancholy fact, but many a costly present is made at such times by persons who neglect paying their just debts.

This, in point of moral philosophy, is wrong—decidedly so, especially in the opinion of creditors—but custom and fashion are arbitrary; and who dare resist? The rising generation, who are not apt to think much about pressing necessities, and live only for the present—solar, at least, as the holidays are concerned—find no excuses if their long-cherished desires for presents on Christmas are neglected. Parents and friends who are remiss upon such occasions will find grim faces to encounter afterwards and cold friendships, to appease which may cost many regrets and heartaches. So, upon the whole, all things considered, I have always approved the policy of proffering some memento, be it as small even as the "widow's mite," when this glorious anniversary, under the peculiar guardianship of St. Nicholas, makes its annual round. Young folks enjoy it because of its present delights, and those more advanced in years, in consequence of its hallowed reminiscences. We may be excused, therefore, if, for the sake of keeping fresh the green spots in memory, foolish things, without any evil intention, are done at the return of this anniversary, so there is no use of complaining, or finding fault. Let us so shape our lives and actions during all the other three hundred and sixty-four days of the year, that a slight deviation from the path of rectitude on Christmas may be amply atoned for.

I have been kindly honored with a complimentary invitation to attend the Third Anniversary Banquet of the "Press Club," of Philadelphia, which takes place at the La Pierre House to-morrow (Saturday) evening. Permit me to say to my respected friends of that most excellent association, that nothing could afford me more pleasure than to be with them at their contemplated banquet, but that professional and other unavoidable engagements prevent. They have my heart's best wishes for their full enjoyment. I am only sorry our beautiful Monumental City has not emulated the example of yours in the formation of a Press Club, and hope the time is not distant when it will realize the propriety of doing so. Surely, there can be no class of professional gentlemen better suited to appreciate the refined and intellectual, as well as physical enjoyments of life. Let me say to my friends of the "Philadelphia Press Club," I wish them, individually and collectively, long life, prosperity, unbounded happiness, and many joyous returns of their anniversary. I shall be with them in *spirit*, if not in person. I have myself been connected with the public press as writer, editor, publisher, etc., for nearly all my life, and still bow to its peculiar fascinations. It may not be known to many, but I will, just by way of incident, state the fact that I am the originator of the New York Associated Press' system of combined correspondence, and played the first game of drafts or checkers that was ever played by telegraph in the known world. This was done only a few days after the wires first commenced working between Baltimore and Washington, when telegraphing was then a mere plaything and experiment. The account of the game, in which I proved victor, was published in the Baltimore *Patriot*, with which I was connected as editor, and subsequently copied as an amazing curiosity all over Europe, as well as in our own country. This, therefore, is a little scrap of history.

The decision made in the Superior Court yesterday, Judge Martin presiding, puts at rest the idea that parties who got their lives insured, made over the amount to friends who paid the premiums, then went South, joined the Rebel army, and died of disease contracted thereby, can claim or obtain said insurance.

The Soldiers' (Union) Orphans' Fair is now progressing here, and is well patronized by loyal citizens. It is very handsome. A Fair is also being held for the benefit of the orphans of Rebels, who died trying to destroy our Union. It is likewise fully attended.

We have it very cold to-day. Last night the mercury stood only ten degrees above zero. The skating ponds in the vicinity of our city are all finely frozen, and thousands are out skating. I understand Professor N. R. Smith, one of our most celebrated surgeons and physicians, pronounces against this amusement for ladies, as being dangerous and injurious to their health. Notwithstanding, they persist.

Business, excepting in so far as it appertains to fancy stores and persons who supply demands for the holidays, is quiet. Prices of nearly all staple articles are on the decline. It is but the combination of hucksters and monopolists that causes the high rates of small market articles for daily use.

"BONO."

THE OTERO MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial of Francisco Vila—A Verdict of "Not Guilty."

The trial of Francisco Vila Sagara, the alleged co-conspirator with Gonzales and Pellicer in the murder of Jose Garcia Otero, was, yesterday, concluded in the Court of Over and Terminer, held at Brooklyn. The Court opened at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and Mr. Johnson addressed the jury on the part of the defense, his argument occupying until 12½ o'clock. A recess was then had, and at 1 o'clock District Attorney Morris presented a lengthy and able address, reviewing the evidence in detail. At 5 o'clock, his Honor Judge Lott charged the jury, who, at 25 minutes to 6 o'clock, retired, and after a deliberation occupying not more than ten minutes, returned to the court-room and presented their verdict of "not guilty." Judge Lott then ordered the prisoner to be discharged from custody, and the Court was adjourned *sine die*.

Vila, as he is commonly termed, seemed very anxious during the absence of the jury, but when the interpreter informed him of his acquittal he manifested not the slightest emotion of joy, merely greeting with an agreeable nod those who crowded round to congratulate him. The evidence on which he was acquitted seems to have been that tending to show that he was in New York at the time the murder was committed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Tissue Paper as a Substitute for Lint.—The surgeons of Vienna have employed, according to the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, with much success, the white unsized paper known as papier Joseph, for dressing wounds. It has all the properties of lint, and in towns it may be obtained in large quantities at a very low price. In every way it has all the advantages of lint—it does not change in contact with water; it is a bad conductor of heat, and preserves, in consequence, the wounds from atmospheric influence. From its absorbent nature, it sucks up the matter, maintains the wound in a state of dryness favorable for healing, and it may be used in certain circumstances more advantageously even than lint.

Dr. Cumming Once More.—Dr. Cumming writes a letter to the London *Times*, denying that in a sermon recently preached by him he stated that the consummation of all things and the end of the world was fixed for the present year, 1866. All he said was, that we may expect before the year is out the final judgment on the Papacy. He adds:—"The earth, I believe, is to be transformed, not annihilated. I have stated in a work published in 1865, called 'The Last Warning Cry,' and illustrated by historical proofs in a work which Nisbet will publish in a few days, entitled 'The Sounding of the Last Trumpet,' that the great prophetic epochs, on the fairest and most reliable data, expire in 1867."

Paris Amusements.—The total receipts from the theatres, public dancing-rooms, concerts, and other amusements in Paris, in October, amounted to $326,345, being an increase of $60,000 over the previous month.

BOLD ROBBERY.

A Wine Merchant's Store on Walnut Street Entered Last Night—The Burglars Demolish the Safe, and Abstract Therefrom $44,000 in Coupon Bonds and $50,000 in Other Securities—No Clue to the Villains as Yet.

It is long since we have been called upon to record in this city a burglary which, for boldness of design and cunning of execution, equals that which was perpetrated last night at the store of Messrs. W. S Cochran & Co., wine merchants, of No. 324 Walnut street. The senior member of this firm is well known to our business community, having been engaged in his present calling for about forty years, we believe. He is the proprietor of the Chesnut Street Theatre, and is otherwise a gentleman of large means.

This morning, however, his equanimity was somewhat rudely disturbed when he arrived at his place of business, only to find that, during the previous night the safe had been, in the dialect of the "industrial" fraternity, "gutted" to the extent of about $100,000. The scene presented by the office was one that almost beggars description.

The safe is built of brick, the walls consisting of three thicknesses of that material, with a vacant space of two or three inches just without the inner course, thus rendering the entire thickness about fifteen inches. The safe is located in the centre of the store, just at the rise of steps which leads to the raised platform extending over the rear portion of it. The legitimate entrance to it was through an iron doorway, which, in all likelihood, was burglar-proof. The villains seemed to have had no curiosity whatever on this point, as no attempt whatever had been made to force the lock. Instead of doing so, they had come prepared with all the requisite machinery for demolishing a brick wall, and had succeeded in making an aperture through the three thicknesses of brick, about two feet square. Having accomplished this much, they found themselves face to face with the ends of a series of plain drawers, which lined that side of the safe. These were easily pushed out upon the floor, and then it was only necessary to push a small sized man or boy through the opening to enable them to begin their operations.

These were of the most complete and thorough character. Several thousand dollars in notes of hand they did not intend to carry off with them. Coupon bonds of various railroads, of the total value of $2,000, were also overlooked, they having been carelessly deposited by a member of the firm in a box where such valuable commodities would not be looked for on any occasion.

This carelessness was providential, for everything else of any value in the safe was abstracted. Among these were about $50,000 in stock of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, and other corporations, including $5000 of the Schuylkill Navigation Loan. Coupon bonds to the value of $44,000 constituted the remainder of the plunder. These last embraced the following:—

Four six per cent. $1000 bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and numbered 112, 1048, 1319, and 432.

$1,000 in ten per cent. coupon bonds of the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

$14,000 in seven per cent. bonds of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

Six $1000 six per cent. Delaware Division bonds, numbered 70, 78, 79, 530, 531, and 532.

$5000 in Union Canal bonds, and $4000 in City sixes; the last of which fortunately can not be transferred.

The envelopes in which these securities were placed were scattered about the office among the *debris* of the other papers, with which the safe was filled. If the burglars had taken the trouble to destroy what they thus left behind them, they would have gained considerable time in which to negotiate their stolen scrip, as it would have taken some time to obtain the numbers of the bonds, if most of them had not been entered on the envelopes.

This recklessness of the burglars may be accounted for by the fact that they were a jolly set of dogs, who knew the difference between good liquors and bad. Judging from the number of empty wine-bottles which were thrown about the office, it is probable that the thieves, ere they left the scene of their exploit, were in anything but a sober state. They likewise had a taste for good tobacco, and helped themselves lavishly to the best cigars with which the store was stocked.

The manner in which the burglars effected an entrance into the store is open to some doubt. They had not disturbed any of the means of entrance on the first floor, save to take the precaution of stopping up the key-holes of the front door, to prevent the glare of the light being noticed by any chance travellers. Adjoining the store, there is an alley-way about three feet in width. The fastenings of one of the second-floor windows opening on this alley were broken, and it is probable that the entrance was there effected, by means of a ladder placed against the wall.

As soon as the burglary was discovered this morning the police were notified, and at once commenced to work up the case. Thus far they have no clue to the perpetrators. The different bankers and brokers of this and other cities were also notified of the robbery, and furnished with descriptions of the stolen securities as fast as they could be ascertained. From the character of most of these it is probable that the thieves will not be able to realize a single dollar out of their ill-gotten wealth.

This case, with others of similar character, forcibly impresses upon the mind the importance of secure depositories for money, bonds, etc., in a city like ours. The Safety Deposit Company, organized under a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, controlled by some of our best citizens, and under the direction of N. B. Browne, Esq., late Assistant United States Treasurer, furnishes a safe depository, and our citizens and strangers should avail themselves of its guarantees against robbers of every kind.

The office, with burglar and fire-proofs, is located in a part of the Philadelphia Bank Building, Chesnut street, above Fourth.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—The usual Saturday business was before this Court to-day.

MOTION TO QUASH OVERRULED.

It will be remembered that, on last Saturday, argument was made in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Stephenson, Walker, et al., charged with conspiracy and false pretense, to quash the bill upon grounds that we then gave. The Court held the matter under consideration, and this morning his Honor Judge Peirce delivered a short verbal decision, and overruled the motion.

An application was made in behalf of Helen Burmeister for the custody of her little daughter. Some testimony was submitted in the matter, which went to show that the husband deserted his wife a year ago; that the wife supported her child during the winter and part of the summer, through sickness and health; that the husband, taking an advantage of his wife's illness, took the child from her last summer, and has held it ever since.

The mother showed that she had a home of plenty and comfort for her child at the house of her brother-in-law. The mother is, in law, entitled to the custody of her child, as it is but four years of age. She took the child last Monday to where she was boarding; and the father went with an officer and took it again.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Judge was called to another Court, and at the close of our report had not returned.

A Great Factory.—The famous steel manufactory of Herr Krupp, at Essen, employed upwards of eight thousand workmen last year, who produced one hundred million pounds of cast steel.

Railway Disaster.—In the course of the present year sixty-nine persons have died, and seventy-seven men have been wounded, in consequence of railway accidents in Belgium.

Lively Work.—Orders have been given to the forges and building yards of La Seyne, France, by the Viceroy of Egypt, amounting to more than fourteen million of francs.

Reviving Cruelty.—The Spanish religious journals recommend the re-establishment of the Inquisition in Spain, as the sole means of saving society.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, December 22, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower, owing to the further decline in gold.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at from 51⅛@51⅜, closing at the latter rate, no change; Catawissa preferred at 29½, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31, a decline of ½. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55¾ for Pennsylvania; 61 for Norristown; 58½ for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; and 40¼ for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Spruce and Pine sold at 33½, a decline of ½; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 75 for West Philadelphia; 14½ for Westonville; and 28½ for Girard College.

In Government bonds there was very little doing, and prices were drooping. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 108, a decline of ⅛, and 10-40s at 99⅜, a slight decline; 104¾ was bid for June and August 7-30s, and 110¾ for 6s of 1881.

Bank shares were firmly held, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 150 was bid for Philadelphia; 135½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55½ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 102 for Tradesmen's; 41 for Consolidation; and 62 for Union.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 55¼, a decline of ¼; 87 was bid for Morris Canal; 13¾ for Schuylkill Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A.M., 133½; 11 A.M., 133⅛; 12 M., 133⅛; 1 P.M., 133¼, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is in sharp demand at 7 per cent. upon Government, as well as the ordinary collaterals of brokers. The drain of legal-tenders is large and steady, and the bank statement will on Monday be much better than the actual condition of the banks. The break in gold has unsettled prices on the Produce Exchange, and no large amount of produce could be sold at quotations. In imported goods lower prices are accepted, and large loans are the order of the day. In commercial paper little doing. Best names are placed at 6½@7, chiefly at the latter."

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The decline in the premium, combined with the uncertainty attending the future legislation of Congress with regard to the finances, has produced apprehensions in the public mind which tend to the stagnation of trade and limit production accordingly. There is no doubt that Congress will pursue a very cautious course in dealing with the currency, and it is probable that the present rate of contraction will be decreased before the session expires.

"A rather uneasy feeling prevails among manufacturers, importers, and others, owing to the onerous taxation to which they are subjected, and against which they loudly complain. Such taxation is too burdensome to be long endured, and we call the attention of Congress to the prompt amendment of the present law. The mere payment of taxes takes away a considerable portion of every man's income, and impoverishes the whole community. And for what? Why, merely for the sake of reducing the national debt, which may as well be paid by posterity, for whose benefit it was incurred, as the present generation. It stands to reason that excessive taxation acts as a check upon the productive powers of the country, and by paralyzing industry it reacts upon immigration. Hence we have already seen, of late, large numbers of newly arrived Irish immigrants returning to the place from whence they came, simply because they could find no work to do, the labor market being overstocked."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

550 sh	Reading	51⅛	300 sh	Read	b60 51⅛
200 sh	do	2d 51⅛	100 sh	do	51·44
300 sh	do	2d 51·44	100 sh	do	51⅜
200 sh	do	lots b30 51⅛			

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	US 6s '81 coup.	110⅜	100 sh	Read	s30 51⅛
$1000	U S 5-20s 62 reg	106	100 sh	do	s30 51⅛
$750	do Jy Its	108	100 sh	do	s30 51⅛
$500	do	105⅜	100 sh	do	b5mt 51·69
$2000	do Jy	108	300 sh	do	lots 51·69
100 sh	Cata pr.	29⅞	100 sh	do	51·69
100 sh	Ph & E	31	100 sh	do	51⅛
20 sh	Leh N stk	55½	200 sh	do	lots s60 51⅛
200 sh	St Nich Cl lots	1	100 sh	do	s10wn 51⅛
50 sh	Spr & Pine	33⅛	100 sh	do	b60 51⅛
200 sh	Reading	2d 51⅛	100 sh	do	lts10wn 51⅛
100 sh	do	s30 51⅛	100 sh	do	b60 51⅛

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110⅜@111; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 106⅜@106½; do., 1864, 105½@105⅝; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do., new, 1865, 107⅛@108¼; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅛@99½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104⅛@104⅜; do., 2d series, 104⅛@104⅜; 3d series, 104⅜@105; Compounds, December, 1864, 13⅛@13¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, December 22.—There is no demand for Quercitron Bark. The last sale of No. 1 was at $34 ₱ ton.

There is not much demand for Cloverseed, and only a few small lots sold at $8 25@9·50, the latter figure for superior quality. Timothy ranges from $2 25@3 75, and Flaxseed from $2 90@3.

There is no shipping demand for Flour, but the home consumers are buying to a fair extent, and prices are well maintained; sales of 1000 barrels ranging from $8@8 50 ₱ barrel for superfine, $9@10 50 for extras, $11@12 75 for Northwestern extra family, $12@13 50 for Penn sylvania and Ohio extra family, and $14@16 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour is steady at $7 25. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and the sales unimportant. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2·65@3 10; Southern do. at $2 90@3 20; and white at $3·20@3 40. Rye ranges from $1 52 to $1 58. Corn is less active, and prices are barely maintained. Sales of 3000 bushels now yellow at $1@1·02; and old, which is dull, at $1 16@1·18. Oats are in steady demand at 57@58c. Prices of Barley and Malt are unchanged.

Whisky—There is nothing doing except in

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New German Empire.

From the Independent.

The instincts of men and nations are too strong to be crushed out by any treaties or political arrangements which kings and emperors may make. The treaties of 1815 were as detestable to Germany as they were to France, and they are of no more power to restrain her, when she is ready to put forth her strength, than were the green withes to bind the might of Samson. The heart's desire and prayer to God of the Germans has ever been for a United Germany, which should present a formidable front to the world, and give her her due weight in its affairs. And the half of her prayer is already granted, and it will not be long before she will receive all she asks. In the plan of 1815, for the everlasting settlement of the balance of power in Europe, the wise men who adjusted the weights maintained the small States, and encouraged their federative union as a counterbalance to the power of the larger ones. These smaller powers were, as a general thing, nests of tyranny and oppression. It was like the despotism of the plantation, in slave times, compared with that of a kingdom or an empire. All Germany longed to be united into one great European power, with institutions modified by the advancing spirit of constitutional liberty. In 1848 it was hoped the time had come; but it was not yet. The hour has now struck.

Perhaps it was necessary that this interval of two generations from the downfall of the old German empire in 1806 should occur before the inauguration of the new. Sixty years is but a brief time in the life of a nation, and may not be more than its education into a new life demanded. The last sixty years have certainly been full of teachings to kings and peoples, if they will but lay them to heart. In 1806 the German empire, established by Charlmagne in 800, died after an existence of more than a thousand years. The son of a Corsican lawyer smote it with the edge of the sword, and it crumbled into its first elements. The House of Austria, which had possessed that throne for about three hundred and seventy years, was obliged to fall back upon its hereditary dominions and take the style and title of Austria, instead of Germany. From 1437 to 1806 the house of Hapsburg had worn the imperial crown, which its founder, Rodolph, had achieved a century and a half before, nominally by election, virtually by descent. The only exception, we think, was that of Charles VII, when

"The bo'd Bavarian, in a luckless hour,
Trod the dread summits of Cæsarian power,"

and held them for a few years, till Maria Theresa,

"The queen, the beauty, set the world in arms,"

and, prevailing against him, the unhappy prince died of a broken heart.

"His foes' derision and his subjects' blame,
He stole to death from anguish and from shame."

What could seem more steadfast than the imperial throne of Germany in the days of the Empress Queen, a little century ago, and what more fixed than the power and pre-eminence of the House of Austria? And in a quarter of a century the throne had crumbled into dust, and now the House of Austria, defeated, bankrupt, despised, is only waiting for the rescript of fate, sure to come, which is to doom its political extinction!

That Prussia is soon to be the mistress of all Germany is a fact which needs no gift of prophecy to predict. It is by the force of political and moral gravitation that its scattered parts will come together into one body, and not by mechanical compulsion. The north of Germany already acknowledges the sway of the King of Prussia, and the south will not remain long behind. The growth of Prussia, though stained by crimes, has been mainly by reason of moral and intellectual power, and it is by these forces that she will retain and augment her present strength. At the time of the death of William, the first King, the savage favorite of Carlyle, the dominions of Prussia contained about two thousand square miles, and less than two millions and a half inhabitants. His son, Frederick the Great, by his military genius and unscrupulous policy, added fifteen hundred square miles to the domains and more than doubled the number of the subjects.

Now the number of square miles under the Prussian sceptre amounts to more than six thousand, and that of the population to twenty-three millions and a half. Such a nucleus as this cannot help attracting to itself the political particles within its sphere, with affinities which require mechanical compulsion to keep them from flying to their natural centre. The conduct of Prussia has not been blameless on the highest moral principles, but her success cannot be unsatisfactory in its results to the lovers of constitutional liberty throughout the world. It was not Bismark that has inspired her success, but the intelligence of the people. It was this that taught them the wise moderation which kept them quiet under the unconstitutional action of the Prime Minister. It was not the needle-gun that won the field of Sadowa and reduced Austria to the rank of a second-rate power.

It was the mind that was behind it, drilled and disciplined more in the common schools of Prussia than in the camp, that aimed it and gave it its deadly effect. And this cultivated intelligence is already, without a bloody revolution, compelling a return to constitutional government, and will compel its enlargement. It is a subject of congratulation to all lovers of liberty, civil and religious, that the ruling power of the Teutonic race is to be Protestant and constitutional. It is education that has done this; and when the King of Prussia becomes Emperor of Germany, as he is sure to do if he live but a few years, it will be the schoolmaster that will have set the imperial "round and top of sovereignty" upon his brow, rather than the statesman or the soldier.

Mr. Pomeroy's Proposition to Make National Bank Currency Legal-Tenders.

From the Herald.

There are more absurd propositions made in Congress on the subject of the currency and national finances than on any other. This arises in a great measure from the ignorance of members on such matters, but partly from the great influence which the national banks have secured in that body. Among the most objectionable and one of the last measures introduced was that of Mr. Pomeroy, a Senator from Kansas. It is called a bill to equalize the currency of the United States, and provides that all notes of the national banking associations shall be made legal-tenders, to the same extent and for all purposes for which Treasury notes, called legal-tenders, are so made. It provides also for the withdrawal of Government legal-tenders from circulation—the same as the bill of last session, only in a slower manner for the first year—thus looking to the ultimate extinguishment of the present legal-tender currency and the perpetuation of the national bank circulation.

Mr. Pomeroy makes the great mistake of beginning at the wrong end—of putting the cart before the horse. If he had proposed to withdraw the National Bank currency and substitute therefor Government legal-tenders, he would have been acting like a sensible man. We agree with him that it would be better to have only one kind of currency; but it should be Government legal-tenders, and not the notes of private corporations guaranteed by the Government. Why should the Government give these private companies—these individual capitalists—the benefit of a national circulation worth more than twenty million dollars a year? What claim have these monopolizing corporations to such an enormous gratuity? Why should the taxpayers of the country be called upon to contribute to the vast profits of these capitalists without any corresponding advantages—without, indeed, any advantages at all? If they want to do a banking business, let them do it on Government legal-tenders.

In this way the people, and not private companies, would get the profits of a national circulation. If Congress would substitute legal-tenders for the national bank currency, it would with that amount buy up or cancel the interest-bearing bonds now deposited by the national banks, from which these banks draw interest—some three hundred millions or more—and thus save twenty millions a year to the Treasury. What more simple? What more natural? Yet our dull legislators do not or will not understand it.

The Senator from Kansas assumes that the national bank circulation is as good as the legal-tender for currency. We do not think so, nor do the people of this country think so; for in a great crisis the security given by the banks for their circulation might not realize enough to redeem their notes. The loss would fall upon the people, either directly or indirectly, through the Government having to redeem them, while everybody knows the Government is always good for its notes. The Bank of England, all through its existence, has paid largely to the British Government for the privilege of its circulation, and yet we make a free gift of such a valuable privilege in this country to private associations.

We do not believe that such a state of things can continue to exist; and as to the proposition to make the circulation of the national banks legal-tenders, it is simply absurd and dangerous. We hope some statesman may be found in Congress who will mature a bill of a comprehensive character, which may be accepted, to give us a permanent Government legal tender currency, and no other. That is the way to put an end to all such tinkering schemes as this of Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. Seward's Diplomacy.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Seward's friends assert that the recent batch of Mexican rumors were set on foot by personal hostility to Mr. Seward. They do not seem to comprehend the fact, that whatever credence might be given them arose from the want of principle, consistency, and truth which have been exhibited in the diplomacy of the Secretary and his subordinates. Those unhappy characteristics, displayed again and again throughout the voluminous correspondence of the Department, have impaired, if they have not utterly destroyed, the confidence of the people in this branch of the Government, and they are consequently left in painful doubt whether the extravagant rumors in relation to speculative jobs about to be accomplished by our national diplomacy may not have at least some basis of truth. It became known that the return of the French troops from Mexico had been ordered by the Emperor, not in consequence of any manly and decisive protest by our Minister at Paris, speaking the unanimous sentiment of the American people against the bastard empire of Maximilian, but for the reason that Mr. Bigelow had voluntarily tendered to M. Drouyn de Lhuys our recognition of Maximilian as a bribe for the departure of the French forces. No tale could thereafter be invented half so incredible, or involving a larger sacrifice of the national dignity, a more wanton insult to the American people, or a more disgraceful cringing to a foreign power, under circumstances of premeditated wrong and menace.

The shuffling policy of the State Department in the whole business is thus far without explanation. Why did Mr. Seward attempt to ward off the just suspicions and allay the patriotic fear of Mr. Corwin, our Minister to Mexico, by assuring him that the scheme of an Empire and an Austrian Prince was abandoned, at the very moment when it was progressing rapidly to completion? Why did he make so marked a difference in extending custom-house facilities to the agents of France for the shipment of material of war—facilities which were denied to Mexico in a manner that called forth the indignant protest of Senor Romero? Why, after the Senate and the House had declared their invincible repugnance to the Empire of Maximilian, and their determination to recognize only the Republic of Mexico, did Mr. Seward's agent in Paris voluntarily tender a recognition of Maximilian? Why, more recently, did the Secretary himself, after pledging the Government to the strictest neutrality in the affairs of Mexico, violate that pledge by ordering or approving the arrest and imprisonment of Senor Ortega? These are questions which have been repeatedly asked, and to which the country receives no reply, and this is one of the occasions when we are disposed to regret that our Ministers have not seats in Congress, where they might be held to a just responsibility.

One principle that governs Mr. Seward's foreign policy we have definitely ascertained, which is that our foreign policy is made entirely subservient to the partisan and personal views of the Secretary in reference to politics at home. This was memorably shown in his assurances to Europe, at the beginning of the Rebellion, that slavery had nothing to do with the war, and in his subsequent admission that this assurance was absolutely untrue, and that he had pursued this Machiavellian and most fatal line of policy—it was met, as the world knows, by a recognition of the Rebels as belligerents, and by their wholesale piracies on the ocean—simply because he hoped to conquer the Rebels by conciliation, and was therefore unwilling to expose their weakness in regard to slavery.

Mr. Seward's present position towards the Rebel States, towards Congress, and the Republican party, is well defined; and possibly his utterances during the Presidential tour (when he did his utmost to betray the great party of the Republic to whom he owed his elevation, and when, with his usual success, he predicted its downfall in his native State by a majority of 40,000) may assist us in understanding his crooked policy towards Mexico. He represented the adoption of the Constitutional amendments by the Southern States as "tumbling them in the dirt" and "eating the leek." He described the President as having by his advice given pledges to those States for their return, and declared that, though heaven and earth might pass away, those pledges must be fulfilled; and then he declared—incredible as it may seem—"the people want a war with Spain and a war with Brazil," and he urged the immediate restoration of the South on the ground that he could not conquer all the nation with one lame leg. Despite the assurance of Mr. Seward, "the people" do not want a war; and however much the Democrats, the Rebels, and Mr. Seward may want a war, Congress should see to it that they are disappointed in their anticipation that they can defeat the Constitutional amendment and stay the restoration of our national peace by any further complication with the Mexican question.

The South and a National Convention.

From the Times.

The project of a National Convention, started by Governor Perry, of South Carolina, seems to find a good deal of favor in the Southern States. It is supposed that such a Convention could agree upon some plan of reconstruction more acceptable to the nation than any yet submitted. We think this not unlikely; but the project encounters a preliminary objection not easily surmounted. It admits the South into the national councils—gives them a voice in the decision of this question; and that is precisely what the dominant party does not intend they shall have.

The North insists that the South forfeited its right to a voice in the legislation and government of the Union by its rebellion, and that it shall not resume the exercise of that right except at the will and on the terms of the authority against which they rebelled, and which suppressed their rebellion. It does not intend that they shall be consulted upon those terms, or that they shall have any voice or vote in deciding what they shall be. We are not justifying this position, but only stating it. It is unquestionably the ground taken by the North. It is the ground taken by Congress at the last session, ratified and reaffirmed by the people in the late election, and held still more tenaciously by Congress at this session than it was a year ago.

A National Convention, in which the South should be represented, would thwart this determination. It would be admitting the Southern States to aid in fixing the terms on which they are to be admitted. This would be surrendering the whole case at once. If the Southern States may be represented in a convention to discuss amendments to the Constitution, there is no reason for refusing them admission to Congress. The convention is the higher body of the two. Its functions are superior, its responsibilities greater, its bearing upon the permanent, fundamental, essential nature and character of the Government far more important. It is very evident, therefore, that so long as the dominant party excludes the Southern States from Congress, it is certain also to exclude them from any convention that may be held to discuss and propose amendments to the Constitution. Governor Perry, therefore, has not simplified the question in the least by his suggestion.

It is perfectly natural that the South should protest against the purpose of the party in power, and struggle to evade it. It needs and seeks a share in making the laws which it is required to obey. It seeks admission to Congress, to the electoral college, to constitutional conventions, to all councils of the Government, and it naturally and properly uses all the means it can devise to secure it. But it seems to us perfectly certain that it struggles in vain. The North asserts the right and the determination to prescribe terms of admission, and to enforce those terms; and it has the power to do so. Nor can we discover the slightest reason for disbelieving or thinking that this determination can be changed or its enforcement waived. We know something of the temper of Congress, and it seems to us to indicate the most resolute and inflexible purpose *not* to admit the South to representation until it shall accept the conditions which Congress has prescribed.

Now the South can reject those conditions; it must decide for itself whether it will do so or not. Its fate, in this particular, is now, as it has been heretofore, in its own hands. If any Southern State shall accept and ratify the Constitutional Amendment, that State will be admitted to representation, through loyal representatives and in accordance with law, in the halls of Congress. They have two months more in which to decide. The Amendment will fall with the Congress which proposed it on the 4th of March next. After that time the whole question will be open anew. If the South thinks it can get better terms, or can secure admission without terms, from the next Congress, very well. In that case it may be acting wisely in taking the chances. But our own conviction is very clear that it is making a most serious mistake. Certainly the device of a Constitutional National Convention is one from which it can secure no aid.

Can the Supreme Court be "Packed?"

From the World.

A leading radical organ, alarmed by the late decision of the Supreme Court, adjudging the military tribunals which domineered over our liberties during the war unconstitutional, advises Congress to pack the court, as iniquitous sheriffs sometimes pack juries. The journal in question has sharpness enough to see that all the radical legislation will go for nought, unless the Supreme Court can be demoralized or circumvented "Surely," it exclaims, "there is reason for Congress to look well to this Court, before it proceeds another step in reconstruction." This is a just and sagacious observation; for nothing can be more incontrovertible than that all the radical schemes will be defeated if an independent tribunal of last resort remains to declare unconstitutional laws null and void. The method which the radical organ proposes for packing the Supreme Court with party parasites, is thus explained:—

"But still the Constitution, as its framers had foreseen this difficulty, provides the remedy. There shall be one supreme court, and such other inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Constitution establishes the Supreme Court, and provides that its Judges shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices during good behavior; but the number of these judges is left to the discretion of Congress. Thus, by increasing or diminishing the number of the judges, the Court may be reconstructed in conformity with the supreme decisions of the war. In any event, it may be inferred that a court largely composed of judges handed down from Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan, and having little or nothing to do with the war, and still living in the atmosphere of the Dred Scott decision, is not adapted to meet the issues decided by the war, nor the demands of the great revolution under which the sovereign people of the United States regard that Dred Scott decision as a mark of empiric shame and disgrace. As the Court now stands, away behind the war, we hold that there is good reason to fear that its judgments yet to come in regard to the doings of Congress, during and since the war, including the abolition of slavery and the creation of our present national debt, it not provided for in season, may result in a new chapter of troubles and disasters to the country."

The desperate advice here given is of some value as a recognition of the difficulty, but futile as a means of extrication. The expedient recommended will be equally vain whether Congress attempts to reduce or to increase the number of judges. As to reduction, how can it be so managed as to weed out the conservative and retain the radical judges? The truth is, none of the existing judges can be legislated out of office at all. By the Constitution, they hold during good behavior, the impossibility of displacing them being the guarantee of their independence. An act was passed at the last session reducing the number of associate justices from ten to six; but the method was, by directing that no new appointments should be made to fill vacancies until the prescribed diminution is accomplished. This is the only way the Court can be reduced without a plain violation of the Constitution.

As to an increase, with what face could Congress, after declaring, by the act of last winter, that the number of judges is at present too large, repeal that act from barefaced partisan motives, and direct the appointment of more? But we should be loth to build any hopes on so frail a foundation as the supposed sense of shame, or reward for consistency, of the present Congress. That body can, if it pleases, pass an act enlarging the court, but it cannot take from the President his power to appoint the judges. If the Senate should reject all his appointments, the court would remain the same as now, and all the radical schemes be frustrated; but if it should confirm them, the court would be enlarged by the addition of new judges as independent and faithful as those forming its present majority. With this insurmountable obstacle in prospect, Congress will not incur the gratuitous disgrace of attempting to pack the Supreme Court.

—A hunting party of distinguished foreigners arrived at Wyandotte, Kansas, on the 10th inst., from the Plains. Among them were Prince Nicholas Ouroussoff of Russia, Count Montaigne of France, F. H. Evans of England, and R. Digby of Ireland. The officers of the frontier posts were instructed to furnish everything within their means which the hunting party might need to promote their comfort and success. They represent their buffalo hunt as having been a very pleasant and successful one, Prince Nicholas having killed thirty buffalo himself, and the whole party about one hundred and fifty of our noble American bison.

—The Norwich (Ct.) *Bulletin* says that Edwin Booth, the tragedian, has purchased of William Stuart, proprietor of Winter Garden, New York, a few acres of land below the Pequot House, adjourning Mr. Stuart's residence. Mr. Booth will erect a handsome house on the land during the winter, and make the place his summer residence.

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12 4 tuths10t] No. 502 MARKET Street.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
A. M. MARTIN,
N. E. Corner Eighth and Market,
Has now open one of the largest and best selected stocks of
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
TO BE FOUND.
Also, Baskets, Children's Carriages, Velocipedes, Sleighs, Sleds, Etc.
A. M. MARTIN,
12 4 tuths10t] N. E. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CHRISTMAS GOODS.
RICH BOHEMIA TOILET SETS ONLY $3, worth $9.
ELEGANT CARD STANDS, from $2 to $10, worth $5 to $20.
A large and Handsome Stock of Rich Fancy Goods a less than half regular prices.
GREAT BARGAINS.
BENNETT'S
FANCY BAZAAR,
12 18 6trp No. 20 N. EIGHTH STREET.

RICH FANCY GOODS,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE.
Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases, Bronze and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Gilt & Ormolu Cardstands, Vases and Odor Cases, Rich Workboxes, Jewel, Glove, and Handkerchief Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Folios and Companions, Jet and Vulcanite Jewelry, Jet Chains, Paris Fans, superior Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of Article suitable for BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, At prices the most reasonable, at
H. DIXON'S,
26 1m] No. 21 South Eighth street Philadelphia.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street, and
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.
WRITING DESKS—A large and elegant assortment, Rosewood, inlaid and brass-bound Walnut, Mahogany, and Papier Mache.
Portfolios and Leather Desks, fine Turkey morocco.
Backgammon Boards, Chess, and Dominoes.
Games! Games!! of every description.
The latest novelties of French, English, and American Papers and Envelopes.
Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved in the highest style of the art.
The latest London and Paris styles Cards for Leather, Wooden, and Tin Weddings.
Blank Books of every description on hand, and ruled to order.
1867. DIARIES. 1867.
52 sizes and styles.
Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped in colors gratis.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
6 28 6mrp Stationers and Card Engravers, No. 913 ARCH Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
AMERICAN PAINT BOXES, our own manufacture.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINT BOXES, in great variety.
DIALOGOMANIA PICTURES, new and elegant assortment.
EASELS, and numerous other objects for decorating.
WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.
FRAMED AND UNFRAMED PICTURES.
SCHOLZ & JANENTZKY,
No 112 South EIGHTH Street,
12 10 13t Philadelphia.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
CHARLES RUMPP,
POCKET BOOK AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
No. 47 North Sixth street, below Arch.
Porte Monnaies, Cigar Cases, Pocket Books,
Bankers' Cases, Portfolios, Cabas,
Satchels, Purses, Dressing Cases,
Money Belts, Work Boxes, Etuies, etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [11 26 1m

PRESENTS.
An Instrument to assist the Hearing to a Deaf Friend
Also, Crandall's Patent CAUTICHES, superior to any others in use.
Rodgers' and Wostenholm's POCKET KNIVES, pearl and stag handles of beautiful finish; Razors, Strops, and Scissors of finest qualities, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 19 10t] CUTLER,
No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CRAB APPLE CIDER,
THE GENUINE ARTICLE,
QUALITY UNUSUALLY FINE.
For sale by the barrel or retail, by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
Nos 2128 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

SKATES.
1866 HOLIDAY PRESENTS 1866
AT THE
ARCH STREET SKATE STORE,
No. 600.
Rogers' Clippers, Improved.
Ladies' Union Clipper, "New."
Plated Steel Skate, just out.
Osborne's Steel Skates.
Blondin Skates, for weak ankles.
Monitor Skates
All the Newest and Best Styles for Ladies and Gentlemen.
CHEAP SKATES FOR BOYS.
STRAPS, BUCKLES, HEEL PLATES.
CRIFFITH & PAGE,
No. 600 ARCH Street,
12 19 10t S. W. Corner SIXTH and ARCH.

SKATES!—SKATES!!—SKATES!!!—
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
No. 409 CHESNUT Street,
have just received the largest assortment of Ladies and Gents', Girls' and Boys' Skates ever offered by them. We have fitted up a room exclusively for Ladies, for the sale of Ice Skates, Parlor Skates, and Skates of every description
Also—RUBBER SHOES,
SKATING MUFFS,
SKATING JACKETS,
and every description of Rubber Goods, Parlor Croquet, Parlor Base Ball, by
12 4 1m WILSON, HAUER & CO., No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.
MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
COULD & CO.,
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church,)
Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise.
12 19 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

LOOKING GLASSES.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
FOR
CHRISTMAS SALES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
12 20 3t No. 816 CHESNUT St.

COAL.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS.
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.
The Company has taken great pains and invested ample capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. [2 2§] ELIJAH CATTELL

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House U
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 6p

EXPERIENCE PROVES IT
MARVIN'S SAFES
ARE THE BEST.
ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.
Twenty-Five Years in Business.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall),
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

HATS AND CAPS.
HATS, CAPS, FURS
BARTALOTT & CO.,
No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.
Full and all assorted stock of
HATS AND CAPS,
For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of
LADIES' FURS,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
10 24 wim2mrp Below Arch.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

JAMES C. DENNISON,
Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,
No. 729 POPLAR Street,
Has constantly on hand a large assortment of
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S
HATS AND CAPS.
ALSO,
SPLENDID UR SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS. [10 27 stuth2m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty sixth account of THOMAS CADWALADER, Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased, arising from that portion of the estate belonging to schedule B, annexed to the Indenture of partition in said estate, dated January 26, 1849 recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in Deed Book G W C, No. 1 page 457, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 24, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 13 thstu5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.
TO RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND SHIPPERS.
INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.
It Costs no more than other Paints.
The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.
THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT
Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc. etc. It is
THE BEST SHIP PAINT.
It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.
It paints every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.
ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.
AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
10 23 tuths2m

ROOFING
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint which becomes as hard as slate
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *most* perfect covering. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

ACTION OF THE CONTROLLERS.—To consider the report of a special committee appointed to revise and reduce the text-books now used in the schools, the Board of School Control met in adjourned session yesterday afternoon. Mr. Edward Shippen presided.

A communication was received from the first section, with a resolution to vacate the Hazel school house after January 1. Another from the twentieth section requested that the school-house just erected at Twentieth and Jefferson streets be called "Reynolds School." The Board agreed to both.

The special committee appointed to report a uniform system of text-books to be used in the grammar, primary, secondary and unclassified schools, after January 1, 1867, reported: That they have given the subject a careful consideration, and in order to present the Board such a list of books as would best subserve the interests of the schools, they deemed it wise to have the unbiassed views of the principal teachers of the grammar schools, whose experience and judgment would be of great value. They therefore convened, by due notice, the different principals, and received an expression of their views and wishes in regard to the subject, and at the same time, by a formal vote, their preferences for such books as they considered best for the schools.

There was great unanimity of opinion, and a strong desire expressed for a great reduction of the number of text books.

The present edition of the Scholar's Companion did not meet the approval of the committee of teachers, and would not have been placed on the list were it not that a new edition, free from the objections of the old, has been prepared.

It was the earnest desire of many teachers to have mensuration taught in the grammar and unclassified schools, so far as that subject is contained in the arithmetics, leaving its further study to be pursued at the High Schools, when the subject might be prejudicial to the interests of pupils in the rural wards. Reflection, however, showed that the difficulty could be obviated by furnishing the text-books on mensuration to such schools as might be specially named by their sectional boards.

In conclusion, the committee offer this resolution:

Resolved, That the annexed list of books be adopted by the Board of Controllers as the only text-books to be used in the grammar, secondary, primary and unclassified schools of the first school district, from and after January 1, 1867.

GEORGE W. VAUGHN, NATHAN HILLES,
JOHN RITTENHOUSE, JOHN W. CLARK.

The books specified were: Arithmetic (United States) 1st and 2d part; key to do; Arithmetic, Brooks' written, do. mental, key to do; Bibles for teachers; Scholars' Companions; Hart's Constitution United States; Copy books, plain; do. Beckers; Becker's copy slips; Dictionary, Laidlaw's pronouncing; do., Webster royal octavo; do., Webster elementary; do., Webster comprehensive; do., Webster universal and critical; Geography, Mitchell's intermediate; do., Mitchell's primary new; do., Warren's common school; do., Warren's primary; Grammar, Hart's 1st and 2d parts; History, Martindale; Historical Companion, 1st and 2d parts; Mensuration, Vogdes; do., Rogers; Poetry, Hart's class-book; a pronouncing gazetteer; Readers, Emerson's, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th parts; do., Lowell's, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th parts; do., Sanders', 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th parts; do., Wilson's Primer, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th parts; do., Hillard's, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, intermediate, 15th and 16th parts; do., Childs' 1st and 2d parts; Spelling books, Nos. 1 and 2, Pennsylvania; do., Worcester's series; do., Philadelphia.

Dr. Vaughan stated that the matter was one which had long interested the Board of Control. The members knew that the text-books needed revision. There were too many of them, and the editions needed careful alteration. To adjust this a special committee was appointed. It labored diligently and long, and now presented the result of their work. No effort had been spared which would have given the committee increased information or aided them in the preparation of the list of books. The books are by it classified and divided, and an order previously unknown introduced into the arrangement of text books for the public schools.

Mr. Green moved to refer the report to the Committee on Text Books.

Mr. Freeborn objected. The committee was appointed to revise the text books. The unanimous consent of the Board indorsed the appointment of the committee, and the Board is fully acquainted with the merits of the question. To refer it to the School Book Committee is only an attempt to kill the measure.

Dr. Nebinger moved to amend that the report be printed.

Dr. Vaughan said that the committee would have no objection to the printing, but would object to the recommittal to the Committee on Text-books.

The matter was disposed of by referring the whole subject to the Committee on Text-books, directing the report to be printed, and the committee to report at an adjourned meeting next Friday afternoon.

Mr. Shippen (Mr. Kline in the chair) stated that he was called upon by an officer of the city to ascertain the value of the school property in the city, and he therefore offered the following resolution:

Whereas, This Board has been called upon by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for a valuation of the school, lots and buildings; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Property be directed and authorized to employ a competent, practical man to make the necessary valuation.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Haines offered a resolution that the President of the Board of School Control be directed to confer with the Mayor of the city to have an enumeration taken of the children between the ages of six to ten who do no tattend public schools.

Mr. Shippen stated that such an enumeration is made weekly by the police of London, and reported to the Lord Mayor. Such statistics are called for in various cities of the United States. The number of children idle on our streets surprises one unacquainted with the figures. To take the enumeration will cost nothing. Blanks for the statistics can be printed for ten dollars, and on any given day the police sergeants can, through their patrolmen, return full and accurate lists from every beat in the city.

Mr. Shippen presented an invitation from the Teachers' Convention to attend their meeting, at the Girls' Normal School, this afternoon. There will be statistics presented to show that 329 teachers of Philadelphia receive 82 cents per day; over 400 receive 88 cents; over 800, 98 cents, and 1150 receive but $1 25.

Mr. Duffy moved that the members of the Board use their personal influence among the Councilmen to secure increased compensation for the teachers of the schools. The Board so agreed. Adjourned.

A DECIDED CHANGE.—The mercury for twenty-four hours past has been below the freezing point. Yesterday, by way of averting danger to the plate-glass windows in the stores on Chesnut street, the gas burners in them were kept in operation during the entire day. Experience is a faithful but an expensive teacher. She taught our storekeepers last winter that a sudden attack of frost upon French plate glass was only less destructive than an attack with brickbats.

The skating parks are now in splendid condition, and yesterday they were crowded. The ice is solid and thick. The usual miseries, in the shape of frozen water pipes and hydrants, are felt already, and the plumbers are overrun with orders. Provisions of all kinds in the markets, yesterday, were frozen solidly. Beef and chickens, mutton and squirrels, cabbages and partridges, opossums and parsnips were alike converted into stone. Toward night the temperature moderated.

The Schuylkill, yesterday afternoon, was frozen from shore to shore; not sufficiently to support the weight of a man, though a cat might have crossed it when the sun rose. Above the dam the ice is solid along the shore, and yesterday morning found a large group of people enjoying the sport of skating.

THE MYSTERIOUS HOMICIDE.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday in the case of Anthony Joline, who died in the Pennsylvania Hospital on Tuesday last, from a stab received in Bedford street on Sunday last.

No information was gained from the witnesses, except that Joline complained to one man that he had been stabbed, but did not say by whom. Joline was intoxicated at the time.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he had made post-mortem examination, and Joline came to his death from a stab inflicted probably with a pocket-knife.

The jury returned a verdict that Anthony Joline came to his death from a stab inflicted by some person unknown.

ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET.—Last evening a colored woman was admitted into the Hospital with her head badly cut by a hatchet, in the hands of her affectionate mother, in Bedford street.

SERIOUS FALL.—Mrs. Mellon fell on the ice yesterday, at Seventeenth and Sansom streets, and broke her arm in two places. She was removed to her home.

VOTE FOR THE EDITOR'S ARM-CHAIR.—The vote for the editor's arm-chair, at the Fair in the Alexander Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth and Green streets, stood as follows last evening:—

Telegraph	54
Press	88
Age	87
Inquirer	71
Ledger	5
Bulletin	5
Star	2
Herald	4
North American	2
Total	276

BROKE HIS BACK.—James Dillon, aged twenty-eight years, residing in Christian street, below Second, while at work yesterday unloading a steamer at Washington street wharf, a case of goods fell on him, breaking his back. The unfortunate man was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

BREAD FOR THE POOR.—On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, the proprietors of the Girard House will distribute 5000 loaves of bread to the poor. The distribution will be made from the rear of the hotel.

MEETING OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.—A second meeting of school teachers will take place this afternoon at the Girls' High School, on the subject of increase of salaries.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending December 21.—Barrels of superfine, 6686; barrels of rye, 9; barrels of middling, 36. Total, 6125.

WE ARE SELLING

OVERCOATS at	$12 00.	Price last year,		$20 00
" "	15 50.	" "	"	25 00
" "	20 00.	" "	"	30 00
" "	25 00.	" "	"	35 00
" "	30 00.	" "	"	45 00
" "	35 00.	" "	"	50 00
BUSINESS COATS	$8 50.	" "	"	$12 00
" "	9 00.	" "	"	14 00
" "	10 00.	" "	"	15 00
" "	11 00.	" "	"	16 00
" "	12 00.	" "	"	18 00
" "	14 00.	" "	"	20 00
" "	16 00.	" "	"	22 00
" "	18 00.	" "	"	25 00
PANTS at	$4 00.	" "	"	$6 00
" "	5 00.	" "	"	7 50
" "	5 50.	" "	"	8 50
" "	7 00.	" "	"	10 50
" "	8 00.	" "	"	12 00
" "	9 00.	" "	"	14 00
" "	10 00.	" "	"	15 00
VESTS at	$2 50.	" "	"	$4 00
" "	3 00.	" "	"	5 00
" "	4 00.	" "	"	6 00
" "	5 00.	" "	"	7 00
" "	6 00.	" "	"	9 00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—PRICES CAN BE NO LOWER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

SPECIAL CARD.—WE HAVE AGAIN REDUCED all our large stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, and guarantee to our customers the lowest prices, best materials, and satisfaction in every way. Overcoats range in price from $8 to $40. Sack Coats from $7 50 to $30. Pants from $4 to $15. Vests from $2 to $8. Come and see, and you will be surprised at the bargains we are offering.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT FOR A LADY IS A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.—The sewing machine business has grown to gigantic proportions since the period when the inventor first set the ball in motion. Many patents have been applied for, and the Government has recognized a considerable proportion of them as meritorious and worthy of attention. At the head of the improved machines stands "The Florence," the general agency of which is at No. 630 Chesnut street, and where exquisite specimens of the workmanship of the machine may be critically examined. "The Florence" is free from the objections to which other machines are liable. Its inventor adopted the lock-stitch in preference to any other, and then added the knot, double lock and double knot either of which may be chosen by the operator to suit any grade of fabric. Thus four different stitches are made with the ease with which other machines make one. Some of its advantages are concisely set forth thus:—The needle is easily adjusted and does not skip stitches. It is almost *noiseless*. It has a self adjusting tension of thread. Its motions are *positive;* there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it. The Hemmer will turn any width of hem desired. It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime. Who can doubt the advantages of "The Florence?" Sold at No. 630 Chesnut street.

ENTERPRISE.—The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and Helmbold, the well-known druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York city, while the reputation of the well-known Helmbold's Preparations is co-extensive with civilization.

These preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack medicines," nor "patent medicines;" they are simply legitimate, scientifically compounded preparations, which, for their appropriate complaints, are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and are at the present moment more in demand than ever. This shows conclusively their genuine merit. At Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, in addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. The establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Depots, No. 104 S. Tenth street and No. 594 Broadway, New York.

MRS. JANE MCCREADY, wife of Dr. McCready, No. 43 East Twenty-third street, New York, says in her testimony before the Commissioner of Patents:—"I have used for nine years a Grover & Baker Machine, and upon it I have done all kinds of family sewing for the house, for my children and husband, besides a great deal of fancy work, as braiding, quilting, and embroidering. During all that time my machine has never needed repair, except when I had the tension altered, and it is as good now as it was the day I bought it. * * * I am acquainted with the work of all the principal machines, including Wheeler & Wilson's, Fiskie & Lyon's Willcox & Gibbs', Ladd & Webster's, the Florence Machines, and Sloat Machines, besides a number of the $10 ones, and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good, and I have never found any of my friends who have used the other machines able to say the same thing."

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

A NOVELTY! A NOVELTY!—A beautiful upright Piano, blue and gold, built expressly for one of our well-known citizens, will be on exhibition for a few days only, at our warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street. SCHOMACKER MANUFACTURING CO.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1866.

Missouri.

THE New York *World* attempts, after its usual fashion, to make a little political capital out of some recent local disturbances in the State of Missouri. Its remarks display so much ignorance and malice that we are tempted to notice them *seriatim*. It commences:—

"The State of Missouri is the only State in the Union in which the presence of the General Commanding-in-Chief of the American army is now imperatively required, to preserve society from resolving itself into a chaos of primeval barbarism."

This is false. General Grant is no more needed in Missouri for the purpose indicated than he is in Pennsylvania. The State Government is perfectly able to attend to its own affairs, without any outside interference.

"That State was preserved to the Union during the whole of the civil war. It is now governed by a radical State Government, elected on the strictest principles of disfranchisment for "Rebels" and "other disloyal persons."

The implied assertion in this extract, that Missouri is *now* governed by a different set of men from those who preserved it to the Union during the war, is false. The *radicals* saved Missouri from secession, and saved it to the Union. The present State Government was elected in 1864, and by the same vote that gave Mr. Lincoln his splendid majority in that State.

"All the theories which Thad. Stevens and his followers clamor to see applied to the 'lately Rebel States' of the South are asserted in Missouri, and have been asserted there by the whole force of the local authority ever since the surrender of General Lee."

This is not true. Neither the policy of confiscation nor of universal suffrage has been applied in Missouri.

"The very preaching of the Gospel of Christ, save under a special license from the Cæsars at Washington and St. Louis, has been made a statutable offense, and has been repeatedly punished as such, in this State of Missouri."

This is not true. No license is required, but preachers, like school teachers, lawyers, and other professional men, are required to take the oath of loyalty.

"And what are the results? That to day Missouri is ruled, so far as Missouri is ruled at all, by the sword; that the country is daily startled by telegrams from Missouri presaging an immediate outburst there of the most terrible form of civil strife—a civil war of localities and communities—of town against town, of neighborhood against neighborhood. We need appeal only to the columns of the radical press for evidence to prove that in no State of the Union, from Maine to Texas, is society so thoroughly disordered, that in none are life and property so unsafe, as in Missouri to-day."

This is mere exaggeration. The State of Missouri *generally* is in a quiet, orderly, and prosperous condition. It is only in those localities that were Rebel and guerilla strongholds during the war that any difficulty is experienced. Jackson county and Lafayette county, in which the Governor has recently declared martial law, were the hotbeds of border ruffianism in the days of the Kansas struggle. They were the haunts of Rebel bushwhackers during the war, and give the general Government more trouble than any other territory of equal size in the Union.

These Rebels who are making trouble there are the remnants of Quantrel's and Yager's and Tod's bands of guerillas, that perpetrated the horrible Lawrence massacre, and so many other outrages on the Border during the war. They have kept up a *quasi* organization ever since the war closed, and are nothing more nor less than mere robbers and cutthroats.

If the radical State authorities of Missouri would consent to allow these Rebel murderers to perpetrate their outrages with impunity, we should hear no complaint from the *World*. Radical rule is no more responsible for the existence of these scoundrels than the law and its ministers are responsible for the existence of criminals generally. These Missouri cutthroats are the legacy of slavery and the Rebellion, and are eminently of the *World's* way of thinking in politics.

Some Words on our American Books.

UNLESS the present protection afforded to American publishers be amended so as to secure for them at least some fair attempt at competition with those of other countries, the American book will become as scarce a curiosity as the mastodon, and all works issued in a *bona fide* manner by American houses will be eagerly bought up at a premium by bibliomaniacs. In making a statement so comprehensive as a declaration that the entire trade of publishing is at present in danger in our country, we do not speak at random. The internal revenue, and the cost of labor and material at home, is so great that it is far cheaper to pay the tariff, and have the works imported from London. The only reason why the system has not been universally adopted by our publishing houses, is that they thought it probable that Congress would, at an early day, take some steps to remedy the evil. As it is, the reader who has purchased an American work, as he imagines, has no guarantee that such is really the case. Many houses in our city, and more especially in New York, have had their works printed in London with their imprints. The consequence is that it is impossible to tell whether what we read has been set up by Americans or Englishmen. Such is a fair statement of the case. It has deterred the smaller publishers from issuing as many works as they have formerly done at the holiday season, and has secured for some of the larger houses a sort of monopoly, which has its advantages as well as its evils. We can get books cheaper under this system than we could have done had we been compelled to purchase American works. The public can be accommodated at reduced rates, and got a better article for their money. The question for Congress to decide is whether the printers and other hands engaged in the trade shall be sacrificed, or whether a higher price shall be charged for books. As we have always advocated protection to home industry, and as we cannot but think it would be just for years to come, merely temporary protection would be better than any other security. We advocate either an increase of the tariff, or the abolition of the internal revenue taxes, or both.

No Confirmation, No Pay.

IT is probable that those office-holders who have been appointed to and are holding their positions in defiance of the Constitution—not having been confirmed by the Senate—will come to grief on their salaries by the failure of Congress to make any appropriation for them. A Democratic member from New York suggested in the House of Representatives that this would not amount to anything, as the office-holders in question would *steal* enough to make it up. This is complimentary to the office-holders, but the scheme will hardly work as a settled rule. Congress holds the purse of the nation, and if it cannot secure obedience to the Constitution in any other way, it must withhold the supplies.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR DR. MUDD.—Application, it is said, is about to be made to Chief Justice Chase for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Dr. Mudd, one of the conspirators in the assassination of the late President Lincoln, and now confined at the Dry Tortugas. As Mr. Lincoln was the Commander-in-Chief of the army and the navy, there is some doubt whether the late decision of the Supreme Court in regard to trials by military commissions covers this case.

OUR MANUFACTURING STATES.—The three great manufacturing States of the Union are New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts—the value of their products, respectively, being $23,770,530, $16,864,411, $11,541,702. Ohio follows Massachusetts, and Illinois comes next.

The idea that the business of manufacturing is peculiarly that of the people of New England, is a mistaken one.

FREE SCHOOLS are to follow universal suffrage in the District of Columbia. This is also a radical measure, introduced by Thad. Stevens.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.—These beautiful instruments are as strongly recommended by the following among the leading artists in America as any Pianos made in this country or in Europe:—

William Mason, S. B. Mills, Theo. Thomas, H. C. Timm, Max Maretzek, George W. Morgan, Carl Bergman, Carl Wolfsohn, Charles H. Jarvis, M. H. Cross, Carl Gaertner, H. C. Thunder, J. N. Beck, Joseph Rizzo, E. H. Cross.

CIRCULARS of certificates as to their *durability*, and the references of one thousand purchasers in Philadelphia and vicinity, to be had on application.

For sale in Philadelphia *only* by
J. E. GOULD,
12 18 6t SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

CABINET ORGANS.—These beautiful instruments CABINET ORGANS, are made ONLY by MASON & CABINET ORGANS, HAYLIN, and for sale in Philadelphia only by
J. E. GOULD,
SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!—Our celebrated ARAFFE PIANOS now selling to suit the times. Call and examine them at our New Warerooms, No. 1102 CHESNUT street, before purchasing elsewhere. 12 19 12t

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
11 24 1m4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. SAMUEL CRITTENDEN WILL preach in the OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS at 7½ P. M.

REV. P. S. HENSON WILL PREACH in the SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, UPSALL and MAIN Streets, German town, To-morrow morning and evening.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. Y. MONROE, D. D., will preach To-morrow at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Mr. BAKER, of Camden, at 7½ o'clock.

FREE SERVICES.—ST. PETER'S CHURCH (THIRD and PINE streets) will be open for Divine Service To-morrow night at 7½ o'clock. All the seats free.

OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND and MOUNT VERNON Streets.—Christmas Sermon To-morrow Night. All will be welcome.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, DECEMBER 23.—Rev. JAMES NEILL will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. CARROW at 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ORGANS FOR DRAWING ROOMS.
SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.

A large portion of the musical public are unaware of the very great improvement which has been effected in reed instruments within a few years. Almost daily surprise is expressed by callers at the rooms of MASON & HAMLIN at the fine qualities of tone of their CABINET ORGANS, and the admirable effects of which they are capable. Such persons had not conceived it possible that such excellent effects could be obtained from *reeds*. Indeed the undeniably disagreeable qualities of tone of reed instruments of the past, and the consequent prejudice against them, is the greatest obstacle which the Mason & Hamlin Organ has to contend with.

Under these circumstances, the great success and rapid introduction of these improved instruments are among the best evidences of their intrinsic excellence. A few years since, the sale and use of reed instruments was confined to such small churches and schools as, being obliged to have something, could find nothing better; and to such individuals as, from choice or necessity, limited themselves to a very moderate expense for a musical instrument. They were sold, not so much from their merits and attractions as from their low prices. The improvements which resulted in the production of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs have already effected a great change in this respect, and are undoubtedly destined to work a yet greater change in the future. The time is not far distant when one of these instruments will be deemed at least as much a necessity in every household of taste and refinement as a piano-forte. The sales of the larger and more elegant styles of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs (the prices of which correspond with those of first-class piano-fortes) are increasing very rapidly; each season bringing a demand for these styles several times as great as that of the preceding season. They are now regularly employed, and deemed a necessity, in the operas and many first-class orchestras and concerts, and are in constant use in those private houses where music is most cultivated and best appreciated. Alone, or as an accompaniment to the voice, for sacred or secular music, as a solo instrument, or in concerted pieces with the piano-forte, violin, and violoncello, the Cabinet Organ is appropriate and effective. From its sustained tones, it is capable of adequately rendering very much music which cannot be well presented by any other one instrument as well as of performing an important part in combination with other instruments.

Mason & Hamlin have the honor to refer, for hearty testimony to the great improvements which have been combined in their Cabinet Organs, and of the general justness of these claims in their behalf, to the most prominent artists and composers of Boston and New York, as well as other principal cities; to the most distinguished organists and pianists; to the artists, conductors, and managers of the Italian and German Operas; and to those generally of recognized highest musical proficiency, a large portion of whom are acquainted with the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, and can speak advisedly as to their excellencies.

Mason & Hamlin refer also, with gratification, to the fact that they have, within a few years, been awarded FIFTY-TWO GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other highest premiums, for important improvements in instruments of this class, and for the superiority of their work. In all that time they have failed to receive the highest premium in but three or four instances.

But that test of the merits of these instruments which will prove most satisfactory to musical connoisseurs, and which Mason & Hamlin have, therefore, most anxious to have applied, is a careful examination and comparison of the instruments themselves. They, therefore, invite all who have any interest or curiosity in the matter to visit their warerooms, where it will always give them pleasure to exhibit their Cabinet Organs.

The amount of space on the floor occupied by one of these instruments is from 18 inches by 3 feet, to 3 feet by 5 feet; in height they are from 3 to 9 feet. They have from one to twelve stops each. Prices, $75, $90, $110, $130, $160 $170, $270, $250, $300, $360, $425, $500, $550, $600, $750, $1000, etc., each.

A complete assortment of the charming Parlor Organs may always be found at the exclusive salesrooms in Philadelphia.
J. E. GOULD,
Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

GENERAL AGENCY
Of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, of New York
PHILADELPHIA, December 20 1866.

LOUIS WAGNER, Esq., No 204 South FOURTH Street, has been appointed Agent of this Company in this city.
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
12 22 3t General Agent

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND COMBINATION.
FATHER KEMP'S "OLD FOLKS" and EMMA J. NICHOLS, the sweetest Balladist in America, will appear every evening in the ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT. 1t*4p

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.
12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 26th instant.
12 22 13t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the FOWELL RUN AND SLIPPERY ROCK OIL COMPANY will be held on FRIDAY, 4th of January, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 108 MARKET Street, to consider the affairs of the Company, and determine whether its estate and property shall be sold.
12 22 4t* JOHN OAKFORD, Secretary.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
6 13 ws
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, NINETEENTH and WALNUT Streets.—The Rev. GEORGE LEEDS, D. D., will by request, repeat the Sermon on the "Obligations of the Church to Commerce," in this Church To-morrow (Sunday) Evening at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken in aid of the "Churchmen's Missionary Association for seamen of the Port of Philadelphia," at whose recent anniversary the Sermon was first delivered. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, Protestant Episcopal, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—Sunday Morning, the Rector, J. W. BONHAM will preach a Sermon on "The Triumphant Messiah Destroying Death and Dethroning Satan" (1st Cor., xv. 24-26). Subject Sunday Evening, "The Day of Judgment." Service at 10 30 A. M. and 7 30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, CAMDEN, N. J.—Divine Worship will be resumed in the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, FOURTH and MARKET Streets, on Sunday, December 23, 1866. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. D. W. BARTINE, D. D. In the Evening, by the Rev. B. d NADAL, D. D. The friends of the Church and cause are cordially invited.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN street, near Sixteenth.—Services on Sunday by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, "The Nation's Help in Its Hour of Peril," the fifth in the series on "Elisha."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L. BUTLONWOOD Street, below Sixth.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. J. SHEPHERD, D. D., at 10½ in the Morning (Subject—"The King of Truth"), and in the Evening, at 7½, a Christmas Sermon.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

GERMANTOWN—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning, at 10½, and Evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. R. M. PATTERSON.

CHRISTMAS SERVICE AT LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock. Discourse in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock, on the subject, "Jesus Christ."

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Rev. F. H. NEVIN will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. J. W. SCHEIBLER, Pastor. Services To-morrow at 10½ o'clock Morning, and 7½ Evening.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. E. H. NEVIN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

THE MOST USEFUL
CHRISTMAS PRESENT
THAT CAN BE GIVEN
Is Tea Put up in Fancy Boxes.
The best and finest Teas put up in 1 lb., 2 3, 5 lbs and up, fancy boxes, and sold at wholesale prices, at the
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S,
No. 21 South SECOND Street, and
No. 932 ARCH Street.

YOU CAN NOT ONLY SAVE FROM 25 to 75 cents on a pound of Tea, and from 5 to 15 cents on a pound of Coffee, but you will also find that you can get the finest, best, and strictly pure goods if you go to the AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S, No. 932 ARCH, AND No. 21 SOUTH SECOND STREET. The reason they can sell the best goods at lower prices than they are usually sold, is they have a great number of Wholesale and Retail Stores in the largest cities of the Union, and sell an immense quantity of Teas and Coffees, and consequently they have to buy again in such large quantities; and every one knows the larger the quantity bought the cheaper it can be had; and buying it only for cash enables them to buy at such prices that they can sell the best goods at retail even lower than some dealers can buy them at wholesale.
Try our Green, Black, or Japan Teas. Try our celebrated Roasted 40 cent Coffee, or our other Coffees. You will find them all of the finest flavor, strictly pure, and the finest goods to be had, and at lower prices than you had to pay at other places for much inferior goods. AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, No. 932 ARCH AND No. 21 S. SECOND STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A most useful Christmas Present is some of those fine Teas put up in fancy Caddies, from 1 lb. to 50, and upwards, at the
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S,
No. 21 South SECOND Street, and
1t*p No. 932 ARCH Street.

SANTA CLAUS IS COMING,
AND
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 808 CHESNUT St.,
IS SELLING AT PANIC PRICES,
Toy, Juvenile, and Fine Presentation Books, Family, Pew, and Pocket Bibles; Prayer Books; Photograph Albums; Book Racks; Easels; Brackets; Frames and Pictures, from the card to drawing-room size; Cord and Tassels, every kind; Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, the largest assortment in the city; Writing Desks; Portfolios; Fancies for 1867, and a thousand and one other articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CAN BE FOUND AT
G. W. PITCHER'S
Cheap Picture Frame and Book Store,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street,
All Reduced to Panic Prices. [12 22 2t

BLACK LACE VEILS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Real Thread Lace Veils, round, suitable for the middle-aged lady. Short Square Veils, suitable for the aged, exceedingly scarce, measuring 36 inches by 18 inches, price only $1·25 currency, worth much more in gold; also the square Veil for the young, about 27 inches each way, at reduced prices, at WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

SHEER LINEN LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS—A specialty for Christmas Presents, at $4 50 and $6 a dozen, or half price to half a dozen, a very desirable bargain; the same quality cannot be purchased for the same amount in gold. WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

INFANTS' ROBES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, ranging down from $16 50 to $5 75, very good for the various prices, at WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS for ladies $4 50 and $5 25 a dozen, or half price by the half dozen, superior to any in the market for the price at WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACE BY THE yard.—Just received, one case, containing three very choice patterns, really beautiful, only 30 cents a yard. This is about the gold value.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, for Christmas presents from $3 to $12 50 a pair, the best for the price, and the largest assortment from which to select.
WHITE TARLATAN, for evening dresses, about twenty different qualities, from 40 cents to 95 cents; better than regular goods for the price.
FRENCH MUSLIN, for Dresses, several qualities of really cheap goods just received.
REAL VALENCIENNE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS for the Holidays from $6 50 to $13 50, just the wholesale price for them.
EMBROIDERED HDKFS., for the Holidays.
GENTS HEMSTITCHED LINEN HDKFS., for the same.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CORDED BORDERED LINEN HDKFS., by the dozen suitable for useful presents. Parties shopping for the approaching Holidays would find it pleasant and profitable to visit WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 North EIGHTH Street. 1t*

PRICES REDUCED.
Making and trimming Overcoats, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $4 50 each, in good style. On hand, a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. EMMELWRIGHT,
12 22 1m No. 231 S. FOURTH Street.

THE METHODIST HOME JOURNAL—This new religious paper is just out. Everybody is delighted with its appearance, and will be edified by its perusal. Call or send for copies. Office in the EVENING TELEGRAPH Building, No. 108 S. THIRD Street. 1t*

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMMON, and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

$5000.—A RARE CHANCE TO INVEST in cotton culture. Address C. C. F., Ledger Office. 1t*

SIGHT-SEEING.—There are some places that, like Charles Dickens' old curiosity shop, are decidedly difficult to describe. We remember once up in a time going to the Academy of Natural Sciences, and when we got home undertook to describe what we saw there, but we gave up in despair, because there were so many beginnings that we never could select one to commence at.
It would be almost as difficult a task to describe the many beautiful things that are to be seen at Mr. G. W. Pitcher's, at No. 808 Chesnut Street. Many a time have we stepped in to look over their stock of handsome engravings and large photographs and always have found them anxious to oblige to the utmost of their power.
Perhaps there is hardly a person who pretends to any taste that has not seen and admired their beautiful and artistic photochromos.
More exquisite imitations of Oil Paintings or more natural effect could hardly be produced. The effect is lovely and the pictures are, as they deserve to be, immensely popular.
Besides these, Pitcher has over a thousand different kinds of Photographs for framing, and if we were to descant upon his stock of Frames—Rustic, Gilt, Polished Walnut, Carved oval and square; his Bibles, Prayer, Presentation Books for old and young folks; Toy Books, Portfolios, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Brackets, Roger's Groups and his thousand little knick-knacks of all kinds that by their cheapness and beauty are so tempting, we could fill a volume. We would only say, in conclusion, to the reader, to go and see for himself, at G. W. PITCHER'S, No. 808 CHESNUT street. 12 22 2t

American (Waltham) Watches.
Dealers in Watches from all parts of the country are reminded that the undersigned keep a full assortment of Waltham Watches, in gold and silver cases, constantly on hand. Large reductions in the prices of movements and cases have recently been made, and the Internal Revenue Tax is no longer charged to customers.
The good repute borne far and near by the manufactures of the Waltham Company, make it needless for the agents to urge their claims to general patronage, or to do more than caution the public against spurious and inferior Watches with which the markets are flooded. Every Waltham Watch, of whatever class, is warranted by special certificate, which should in all cases be demanded.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS OF THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
12 22 6t No. 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.—HEADQUARters for Masonic Books, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

"SLEEP, THE SWEET RESTORER."
But how few know what sleep is, particularly the sleep which restores, invigorates, and makes them new and fresh!
Those who desire refreshing sleep and rest should call and get one of
SINGER'S SPRING BEDS,
SOLD BY
GOULD & CO.,
R. FREEMAN & CO.,
H. ADOLPH,
And all Principal Dealers of the City.
PAGE BROS., Agents,
12 21 3t No. 614 CHESNUT Street.

FINEST AND BEST STATIONERY AT MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR CHILDREN.
Hobby Horses,
Spring Horses,
Chair Horses,
Velocipedes,
Wheelbarrows,
Wagons, Carts, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail by the Manufacturer,
J. A. YOST,
12 20 3t No. 314 DOCK Street.

MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A Cheap and Substantial Gift.
Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.
MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,
11 6 tuths3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED Faber Gold Pens have just been received by MOSS & CO., No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
LADIES' FUR TRIMMED HOODS.
LADIES' SKATING HATS.
FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS.
CHILDREN'S VELVET HATS
GENTS' FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.
THEO. H. McCALLA,
HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM,
12 14 12t4p NO. 804 CHESNUT ST.

CASH AND DEED BOXES, AND A FULL assortment of Stationers' Tin Goods, at MOSS & CO. S. No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
PRESENTS FOR LADIES.
PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
We have now on hand a fresh stock of FANCY GOODS, which we offer at reduced prices.
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Meerschaum Pipes, in great variety,
Meerschaum Cigar-Holders,
Brier-Root Pipes carved and plain,
Tobacco-Boxes, Tobacco-Bags, Cigar-Cases,
Match-Boxes, Cigar Stands, Finskas,
Inkstands, Match-Boxes, Paper Weights.
FOR LADIES.
Beautiful Bohemian Glass Toilette Sets,
Vases of Parisian and Bohemian Glass,
Caraffes, Toilette Bottles, Card Receivers,
Odour Cases and Stands, Traveling-Bags,
Book-Stands, Reading Stands, etc.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
12 20 3t No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON hand or made to order in the best manner at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

COME AND SEE HOW CHEAP SOLD HERE
LAP ROBES AND AFGHANS,
ALSO,
Great Variety, Improved Styles, For Traveling Trade, Schools, etc.
Fort Ouvrages, Sorte Packages, Shawl Straps, of our own make, retailing at wholesale prices. [12 21 2t
KNEASS', BIG HORSE IN THE DOOR, No. 631 MARKET STREET.

WRITING-DESKS AND PORTFOLIOS—A splendid selection to choose from, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
JEWELLERS,
SILVERSMITHS
And Importers of Fine Watches,
Invite attention to their large assortment of
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES
FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
JEWELRY, WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, CLOCKS,
PRECIOUS STONES, BRONZES,
SILVERWARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATED WARE.

Have on hand a Stock of
PINK CORAL,
Which they believe superior to anything in the Philadelphia market.
Also, per steamer "Propontis," a fine assortment of
English Plated Goods,
SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THEIR
HOLIDAY SALES. [12 13 6t

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

W. H. SHOW, NINTH
GROVE, CASES. 4TH ST

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
GOLDSMITHS,
SILVERSMITHS, and
JEWELLERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET
Are daily adding to their Stock articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
BRONZES,
FANS,
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
PLATED WARE
Opera Glasses,
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Portemonnaies and Satchels,
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
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Fine Watches,
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CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS—AN endless variety of styles and prices, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

INTERESTING SKETCH.

An Old Philadelphia Landmark Modernized into a Business Palace—The People Sustain True Business Enterprise—Wanamaker & Brown's New "Oak Hall"—Splendid Improvement at Sixth and Market Streets—How Clothing is Made.

In the march of business enterprise and architectural improvements of Philadelphia, our experience as journalists has presented few objects more worthy of friendly notice and popular regard than the substantial new improvement which has just been completed at Sixth and Market streets, by our well-known and esteemed townsmen, Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown. For months past this imposing pile has been rearing its many-windowed Sixth-street flank like a towering palisade, and within the past week its ornate and massive iron front on Market street has received its finishing stroke.

It is no exaggeration to say that the name of

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET,

has become as familiar to our people as a household word. The means for accomplishing this desirable business result have not been stinted. Whether we take the public cars or private carriage, and penetrate the country throughout this and even parts of the adjoining States, we shall find these talismanic words presented to our view on huge sign-boards, board fences, bridges, deserted buildings, rocks, trees, stumps, posts, and at railroad crossings, from the seashore to the summit of the Alleghanies. Nor is a printed newspaper, periodical, or advertising sheet of any kind deemed complete without the card of "Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, Sixth and Market," to grace its columns.

THE SITE OF THEIR PRESENT EDIFICE

covers an area of thirty-one feet fronting on Market street, and running back at a uniform width to Minor street to the depth of one hundred and eighty feet. The title papers show that as early as 1682 it was conveyed by William Penn, of Worminghorst, England, to Robert Greenway, as a part of a tract of 1500 acres, at a price for the whole of thirty pounds! In 1814 it came in possession of the Schuylkill Bank, when a banking house was erected upon it, which in 1849 was conveyed to the Bank of Kentucky. In the following year, 1850, the bank building gave place to the Market street section of the present lofty structure. When it was built six-story buildings in Philadelphia were a curiosity, and we well remember that the owners of it were criticized for their "towering" ambition, and for months after its completion some careful people always took the other side of the street. All such fears, however, have since then vanished, as people have become accustomed to lofty structures. Indeed, the whole building, as now remodelled and improved, is one of uncommon strength.

ALWAYS A CLOTHING STORE.

From the commencement of its history this corner building has been employed exclusively for the manufacture and sale of clothing. The business career of the present proprietors commenced in 1861, when they leased three small rooms in the Market street front, and launched their young enterprise. Their friends (this firm always *had* friends, and their name to-day is Legion) questioned the prudence of their undertaking. The country was never in a more gloomy mood than on the day Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown unfurled their business banner to the breeze. It was the day that Sumter fell. But the auguries of their friends were wrong. The success of the young house soon became apparent, and their present splendid structure and immense trade are a proud monument of what can be accomplished by judicious management, indomitable energy, and fair dealing. In two years after they commenced business two additional stores on Sixth street were added, and the whole thrown into one. But their plan of business had struck a popular chord. Their trade increased, and how to accomodate it became once more a serious question. They had lengthened their cords to the utmost limit in their old building, and had ascended as far skyward as even their high edifice would permit. The additional purchase of the property on Sixth street, extending to Minor, was the expedient hit upon, and on the 23d of last February operations were commenced on

THEIR NEW STORE.

In one sense, the new and stately building at Sixth and Market is a metamorphosis, to describe which would be no easy task. Literally, the present building is two buildings fused into one, that fronting on Market street having been known as the MacNeill building. The one on the rear was built by the Pratt estate. A heavy cornice now extends around the roof of the whole, and the entire exterior in its new cream-colored uniformity presents a very striking and beautiful appearance.

The old building or buildings were cut up into a great number of small rooms, and we can readily imagine that to so recast the whole as to adapt it to the present wants of the house, was vastly more difficult than to have erected a new structure from the foundation. But the latter was utterly impracticable on account of the heavy stock of goods on hand, and the unabated pressure of business. So the work of internal demolition began; walls and partitions were taken down, and the grand salesroom, extending from Market to Minor streets 180 feet, was opened up. In order to give increased strength to the edifice, numberless tons of iron in the shape of girders, columns, trusses, brackets etc., were introduced, together with every appliance that could add to the architectural symmetry of the interior or in any manner contribute to its utility and convenience for business purposes.

THE NEW IRON FRONT

of the establishment is worthy of note as an unusual mechanical achievement. Indeed, we have heard it remarked by gentlemen skilled in such matters, that the erection of this imposing metallic front was one of the most difficult feats of mechanical engineering ever attempted in this city. The preparatory removal of a brick wall, thirty-one feet wide by six stories (about seventy feet) in height, and the substitution of a ponderous but singularly beautiful iron front, we may state was accomplished by the maker, under the direction of John McClure, Esq., who has made all the alterations here referred to. The architects employed were Messrs. John McArthur and George Summers, whose taste in furnishing the design of this attractive front will be acknowledged by all. The *construction* of the latter was by the Messrs. Royer Brothers, of this city. Although extremely massive, the symmetry of the lines and the spaces allowed between the arches give the whole a light and ornate appearance that is certainly not equalled by any other iron front in Philadelphia. This feature alone was erected at a cost of nearly $7000.

A STROLL THROUGH THE INTERIOR.

To describe in detail all that may be seen and learned in passing through this establishment, however interesting it might be to the reader, would be a task too voluminous for a daily newspaper. The several uses to which the various stories of the house are devoted may, however, be mentioned.

FIRST FLOOR.

There is an immense basement which is devoted entirely to the reception and storage of goods.

Entering from Market street through the grand arch doorway, we find ourselves on the threshold of as fine a salesroom as our metropolis affords. On our left, extending to nearly midway, is the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods department—a moderate business emporium of itself. On our right, arranged in perfect order, are great piles of clothing, extending for a long distance. These, we are told by a polite attendant, are Business Coats. Proceeding onward, we reach the alcove, which has been mainly appropriated for the use of the book-keepers and cashiers, and immediately adjoining this is the private office—the inner sanctum of the guiding and controlling spirits which permeate the business machinery throughout the entire building, and make the whole move steadily on with the precision of clock-work. At the rear end of this floor is the department for Boys' Clothing, well stocked with garments for boys, youths, and children. The convenience of having this department on the first floor is highly prized by ladies who come here to fit out their sons.

SECOND STORY.

We will ascend to the second story by a massive walnut staircase, reminding us of the grand staircase at the Capitol at Washington, and find ourselves in a spacious salesroom, elegantly fitted up, and used solely for the *Custom Department*. In glancing around over the maze of fabrics and busy life which here greet us, we fancy that if two ordinary cloth stores and a dozen old-fashioned tailor shops were thrown together into one, the effect produced would be very similar. This important department is presided over by Mr. Curtis Ogden, whose reputation for taste and skill has been acknowledged in this city for years.

The central and north portions of this floor present a stately gallery-like effect, from which the first floor is seen in its entire extent, and around which are arranged pants and vests in endless profusion. Every style, quality, and price of vest has its special gallery and bracket, by which even the very walls of the room are brought into requisition for storing purposes. Neat and convenient dressing-rooms, with all the etceteras, are here provided for the use of customers, and every facility afforded them to be well fitted.

As the *light* of this house is a very striking and most valuable feature to buyers, we will notice it here. The Sixth street side of the building is alone perforated with more than one hundred windows, through which the light has free ingress at all hours of the day. To purchasers the advantages of a corner store in this respect can hardly be overestimated.

THIRD STORY.

This floor is wholly devoted to overcoats and fine dress coats. Forty-nine counters are here arranged, all loaded with garments — coats enough apparently to dress an empire—made up in every desirable mode and style, to suit people of all sizes, ages, tastes, and persuasions.

THE FOURTH STORY

brings us to the Wholesale and Manufacturing Rooms, where a large portion of the garments are cut and sent out to be made up. On this floor, also, the *inspection of the work* is conducted, where every garment that enters the house is subjected to the closest scrutiny. Nothing that does not come up to the A No. 1 standard is accepted by the inspector, who justly insists upon the *best workmanship* in consideration of paying the fullest prices for making.

We may notice here as an interesting fact that the sewing hands of this house are paid regularly on the *delivery of their work*. We doubt not that the general adoption of this rule by clothiers would add greatly to the comfort and convenience of their hands. The result of this policy to Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown has been to insure to them at all times the very cream and choice of workmen.

In this room we encounter one of the most interesting phases of this branch of our manufactures. Scattered around are a large number of professional cutters. Here a batch of youths' garments are being cut out ready to be sent away; at the next counter, men are cutting dress vests; and next to that, handsome beaver walking coats are being got under way; there heavy chinchilla overcoats are receiving attention, and on the next table men are cutting out suits to match; directly opposite are stacks of black pants waiting for the trimmers, and further on a set of coats for a Lancaster fire company are being marked out; by the side of the latter, orders are being filled for Washington; a report has just come up from the salesroom that the Melton suits are sold out, and ordering the stock to be duplicated immediately, and at once preparations are set on foot to expedite the order. Everything here moves with the exactitude and regularity of a machine; the thorough system which prevails throughout prevents collision, jar, confusion, or delay in the entire department, which is certainly one of the most gigantic and best conducted that we have ever visited. While the cutting above referred to is going on, a score of hands are waiting to receive the work, and carry it to their homes to be finished and placed in the salesroom.

FIFTH STORY.

The fifth story of the building is the Cloth, Cassimere, and Trimming Room. In this room all the piece goods are examined with the greatest care, every facility being secured in order to detect the slightest imperfections, either in the face or texture of the articles, or in their strength. All imperfect goods are studiously rejected. After inspection, each piece of cloth goods is passed under the sponging rollers, when it is ready for the cutters. *Every piece of woollen goods that enters this house is sponged* before it leaves this room, and all linen fabrics are boiled, thus rendering subsequent shrinkage impossible.

This department of the house employs a special corps, whose whole time is occupied with the care of materials, a large proportion of which is specially made or imported for this firm. The amount of these fabrics now stored here is enormous. They are piled around like woollen mountains, and in them in incipiency repose the personal comfort and adornment of—who can tell how many thousands?

The sixth story of the building is used only for storage purposes.

We would state, in concluding this part of our description, that in all the details of the house the evidences of thoughtfulness for the business requirements of the firm are strikingly apparent. The hands who are employed in the upper part of the building enter it from Minor street by means of a bridge constructed along the eastern outside, that answers ingeniously the object intended.

GROWTH OF THE HOUSE

The amount of their first year's business was less than $80,000. Their present annual sales exceed $500,000 (a half million).

BUSINESS FEATURES AND PECULIARITIES.

A business that has attained such magnitude in the brief space of five years must have some special reasons for its success, and among these we may enumerate the following:—

The most vigilant attention is given in every department to the wants of the customers.

None but superior makes of goods are bought, either in fabrics or trimmings, and the result is that their ready-made clothing is unsurpassed in the world.

Every customer has the assurance that what he gets is *reliable*.

Each article in the house has its price marked on it in plain figures, and no customer is *allowed* to go away badly fitted, dissatisfied, or overcharged.

Every objection offered, or suggestion made by customers, is carefully registered in a "Special Book," which is kept for that purpose, by which means information is gained of great assistance in guiding the affairs of this large concern, so as to meet the wants of all.

The great extent and character of the stock is constantly before the proprietors' eye, recorded in a running stock-book, so that no part of the stock can become depleted without detection.

Every salesman is required to enter upon a book kept for that purpose the *assigned reasons* of customers for not being suited, which reasons are then vigilantly provided for.

One gentleman is employed at a high salary, whose sole duty it is to receive and direct customers to the respective departments they wish to visit.

The clerk who sells never delivers the parcel to his customer. He simply makes his ticket of sale, and another, whose business it is, packs and delivers.

The house is provided throughout with speaking-tubes and dumb-waiters, by which means all parts are brought into direct communication with the office, without incurring labor or consuming time.

The number of people who daily visit "Oak Hall" averages about four hundred, or an annual aggregate of over one million persons.

Every garment in the house, from the lowest cost to the most expensive, is numbered, and has its history and constitutional make-up recorded for future reference. This sometimes becomes practically a most important feature.

The number of persons to whom this establishment now gives steady employment, by actual count, is 600—men and women. Of these seven are clerks and book-keepers; forty-one salesmen and assistants; eighteen cutters; and hands making up clothing, five hundred. The great majority of these persons have families which are supported from their earnings, so that it is no extravagant estimate to suppose that this establishment affords constant support to no less than 2500 people—enough to populate a county town.

Hands are seldom changed, dismissals being rarely made, and never without indubitable cause. In this way the establishment has attained a degree of homogeneousness alike advantageous to the employers and the employed.

To not a few of the most valuable employees now in the house this establishment has been a stepping-stone to success and good fortune.

We have thus sketched the origin and progress of a firm whose history illustrates the fruits of unfaltering energy, close application, and strict regard for integrity, in such a manner as cannot fail to afford a salutary lesson to all young business men about embarking in the activities of business life.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

BOYS IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday Patrick Toner, John Toner, Edward Dougherty, and James McNulty were arrested for entering the storehouse of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and tearing off the plaster, stopping up the flue with it, and throwing stones and plaster from the windows at persons passing by. One negro was struck in the head and nearly killed. Officers Johnstry, Hawkins, and Gilbert arrested them and took them before the Mayor, who fined them $2 88 apiece.

John Cain was arrested for stealing a valve seat from off one of the locomotives at the Camden and Amboy Depot. He was fined the same as the others.

Another lot of fifteen boys were arrested for breaking into a school house, smashing the windows, and beating the children. They were all fined.

During the course of the evening many of the children's parents came and paid the fine, and took them home. As each father or mother appeared before the Mayor, he told them to be careful in the future how they allowed their children to run about the streets. If caught again, they would be severely dealt with.

BEAT HIS SPOUSE.—George Bell, residing in Front street, above Market, is in the habit of indulging in an extra glass of "Oh, be joyful," and it being difficult to maintain an equilibrium, George goes home, thinking his wife is drunk and he sober, and commences to beat her, and break up what furniture there is in the house. He tried this yesterday, but Officer Mason being near at hand, arrested and took him before his Honor the Mayor, who committed him in default of bail.

STEALING THE "CRATER."—Two sons of Erin's isle, employed on the tug-boat *John F Starr*, which tows the scow containing the freight cars from the Camden to the Philadelphia side, got themselves into trouble yesterday. On the scow were several barrels of whisky, and the defendants got a bucket, knocked out the bung, and filled the bucket about half full, and then replaced the bung. Officer Ayres was informed of the fact, and arrested the men. They were committed by Justice Cassidy to the County Jail, in default of $100 bail.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A man named Joseph Spence was in a tavern in Birch street, kept by a woman named Yost. He was sitting at a table, when Jerry Bosworth struck him on the "smeller," without cause or provocation. The complainant then left and went home. Jerry followed, and entered Spence's house. He ordered him out, but he wouldn't go. He then struck him with a chair, and he left. Last evening Spence appeared at the Mayor's office; a warrant was issued, and the man held for his appearance at Court.

CAMDEN SKATING PARK.—This park was frozen over yesterday, and during the course of the afternoon and evening was filled with ladies and gentlemen enjoying the healthful exercise. The proprietors of the park, Messrs. Fairfield & Merry, are very accommodating, and everything that will tend to the comfort of the skaters will be provided. This park is easy of access, the upper ferry landing within five squares of it.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*)

THE SIEGFRIED CASE.—The following is from THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of November 23:

THE SIEGFRIED SCANDAL CASE—WHY IT WAS NOT BROUGHT TO TRIAL.—Our readers will remember that, some three or four months ago, the Rev. William D. Siegfried, of this city, was brought before a magistrate on the complaint of a woman by the name of Eyard, and bound over to answer at Court certain grave charges brought against him on that occasion. When the case was brought up in the Quarter Sessions a few days since, the prosecutrix could not be found, although search was made for her. The bill was then presented to the jury, and a verdict of "not guilty" rendered upon it. Mr. Siegfried, we understand, was fully prepared to refute all the grave offenses with which he was charged, and was only prevented from doing so at the time, by reason of the prosecutrix failing to appear. Mr. Siegfried, we further understand, has requested an investigation into the matter by the Philadelphia Conference of Baptist Ministers, to which he belongs, and also the Twelfth Baptist Church of this city, of which he is a member; and when this is once held, the public will be made fully acquainted with the whole affair.

In accordance with my request above alluded to, the Conference and Church appointed committees to go into a joint and thorough investigation of the case. These committees, after five lengthy sittings, unanimously arrived at the conclusions given be ow. I respectfully ask gentlemen of the press who announced this affair in the beginning as a matter of *news*, now to publish the result as an act of justice to me. W. D. SIEGFRIED,

No. 245 S. Fifth Street, Philada., Dec. 21.

The undersigned committees of investigation, appointed respectively by the Baptist Ministerial Conference and by the Twelfth Baptist Church, of this city, and acting conjointly—do hereby certify:—That upon all the testimony relied upon to convict the Rev. W. D. Siegfried of larceny and adultery, they have bestowed a patient, laborious, and exhaustive examination—that, as a result, they agree—

First. That there is no proof whatever of his guilt upon either charge.

Second. That all the direct testimony utterly confutes itself or is confuted by other testimony.

Third. That the collateral testimony not merely fails to establish his guilt, but rather attests his entire innocence.

Fourth. That there is unquestionable proof that, so far as the charges are concerned, he has been the object of an infamous attempt at "black mail."

And, finally, that in the matter of these allegations they assure Brother Siegfried of their cordial sympathy and fraternal good-will.

J. Wheaton Smith, George A. Peltz, Reuben Jeffery, J. Newton Brown, William Wilder—Ministerial Committee.

Charles Duffield, H. D. Burns, William Dannielly, David Dickerson, J. Butterfield, Evan Dalrymple, J. B. Filson—Church Committee.

Done by order of the Committee, December 19, 1866. GEORGE A. PELTZ, Secretary.

SUCCESSFUL.—The ladies' fair now being held at the new church edifice, corner of Franklin street and Columbia avenue, is proving itself to be a most decided success, by the large crowds which nightly throng the room, searching and finding the most appropriate of gifts for the holidays, and enjoying the pleasant associations there to be had. We advise all our friends who desire enjoyment to visit it. The voting on the new hose carriage is as follows:—

Resolution	223
Hand-in-Hand	55
Taylor	4
	342

LADIES' FAIR AT WASHINGTON BUILDING.—The Fair now being held at Washington Building, in Third street above Spruce, is thronged night and day. There will be a prize club of solid rosewood voted for. The vote on the magnificent silver fire-horn is being contended for by the Franklin Engine, Hope, Southwark, and Franklin Hose Companies.

The vote on the hat stood as follows:—Keystone, 17; Malta, 19; Bachelors, 53.

FRIGHTENED OFF.—A couple of thieves stole two large turkeys from a place in front of the Black Horse Tavern, in Second street, below Callowhill, and carrying them around to a grocery store in New Market street, tried to sell them. The grocer told them to call again, and they left. In the meantime he sent to the police, and two officers waited for them to call again. But by some means or other the thieves got wind of the ambush, and did not make their appearance.

SIGNIFICANT.—Last evening the Hon. John W. Forney and William Cornell Jewett visited the Alexander Church Fair, and rode down in a car of the Union Line together, both alighting at Seventh and Chesnut streets. Those two great men held no intercourse with each other during the trip, was informed.

HOLIDAY APPLIANCES—SUBSTANTIAL CHRISTMAS DELICACIES.—The grand feature of the Christmas festivities is the Christmas table, and to supply this properly with the requisite delicacies is a task of no little difficulty. By dropping in at the old-established grocery store of W. L. Maddock & Co., at No. 115 S. Third street, below Chesnut, the purchaser, however, will find a great relief from the difficulties which may attend his peculiar situation. If he does not know precisely what he wants, his lack of knowledge will soon be supplied.

And if he does know what he wants, behold the assortment from which he is enabled to make his selections! In the way of fruits, he will find raisins, currants, figs, citrons, dates, English and American pickles, and English, Indian, and American sauces; and he will discover an assortment of French and Spanish sardines, jellies, preserves, paper-shelled almonds, and every variety of preserved vegetables.

The canned fruits and vegetables, in particular, have been "done up" in the most admirable style. The fresh peaches are especially noticeable for the richness of their flavor, while quinces, peas, corn, Lima beans, and succotash—that delectable compound of the two—are not a whit behind them.

And then, in the way of cheeses, just read the list:—Stilton, Cheddar, Edam, Neufchatel, Young America, Jenny Lind, sago, pine-apple, and—we tire of the enumeration. As an offset to these we find French and Spanish olives, mustards, capers, petits-pois, champignons, truffes, pates-de-foies gras.

Besides all these there is a tempting display of potted meats, including ham, beef, tongue, Strasbourg anchovy, partridge, liver, shrimp, Yarmouth herring, and bloaters. But all these would present a temptation to thirst alone were it not for the innumerable bottles of Kupferberg's renowned sparkling Rhine wines, and the brandies and wines, of perfect purity, prepared for medicinal and family uses, some of them being of very old date and of equal rarity.

And now will any one, whether epicure or otherwise, say that in all this rich and varied stock he can find nothing that will suit his own palate, and make glad the heart of his wife?

A NOBLE ENTERPRISE—NEW BUILDING FOR ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—At a meeting of the Committee on Building Fund of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, held December 15, 1866, it was *Resolved*, "That the thanks of the Committee on Building Fund be tendered to the gentlemen of the press of the city for their generous and efficient advocacy of the Academy's appeal to the public for pecuniary aid, to enable it to erect a new hall."

The public have responded nobly to the appeal of the directors, and the amount of subscriptions already received foot up a grand total of $80 450.

If the order of A. Y. M. do not purchase the property known as the Dundas mansion, at the corner of Broad and Walnut streets, the Academy of Natural Sciences will secure it for their new hall. If unsuccessful in that, they will purchase another property in the neighborhood.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—James Miller and Thomas Butler (colored) were arrested on Darby road, near Thirty-eighth street, yesterday afternoon by Officer Heis for having in their possession two valises filled with chickens. The chickens are at the Station House, Thirty-seventh and Market streets, awaiting an owner. The two darkies had a hearing before Alderman Allen, and were committed to answer.

About 10 o'clock last night William Craig was arrested at Front and Hamilton streets on a charge of larceny. It appears that he entered the rear part of Mr. Miller's hotel at that place and stole a lot of stove plates. Alderman Clouds held him in $500 bail to answer.

A BAD CUSTOMER.—Last evening, a young man named Eugene Alexander went into Mr. Minton's eating saloon, in Twelfth street, near Locust, accompanied by a young woman, and called for refreshments. He had hardly been in the room which he occupied more than a quarter of an hour, before the proprietor heard screams from the woman. He entered, and found that Alexander had attempted an assault upon her, but had been foiled. Officer Clinton was called and arrested Alexander. He had a hearing before Alderman Tunison, and was held in $800 bail to appear at Court, to answer for the assault, and for obtaining goods under false pretenses, he refusing to pay for his refreshments.

FAIR OF ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The vote for the tea service at the fair stood as follows last evening:—Rev. Alexander Reed, 214; Rev. T. M. Cunningham, 228; Rev. Alfred Cookman, 57; Rev. E. R. Beadle, 142; Rev. N. W. Conklin, 4; John N. Black, Esq., 57; Rev. John Chambers, 4; Howard, 101; W. A. Smethurst, Esq., 22; Colonel J. Ross Snowden, 4; D. M. Cunningham, 5. Total 838.

The attendance continues to be very large, and the competition is very spirited.

A SLIPPERY FELLOW CAUGHT.—Yesterday afternoon, Officer Little arrested Thomas Nulty on a bench-warrant, for being engaged in the riot some time since at Twenty-first and Naudain streets, and for wounding Officer Dunnam in the shoulder on that occasion. Nulty is a Schuylkill Ranger, and, it is said, has forfeited his bail twice, and kept out of the way until yesterday. He was committed by Alderman Swift to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

A SMALL OPERATION.—Mrs. Grey, who keeps a small variety store at No. 2006 Pine street, was robbed of about two dollars' worth of toys. The thieves unscrewed the padlock fastening off from the shutter, and reaching in, they had stolen two boxes of children' stoys. A couple of officers came upon some men who were carrying boxes, and the latter, becoming alarmed, threw them away and escaped. The boxes proved to be the stolen toys, and were returned to Mrs. Grey this morning.

PROVIDING FOR CHRISTMAS.—Officer Githens arrested a colored man named Hamilton Budd, about 8 o'clock last evening, for having in his possession a new heavily plated preserve stand and two cut glass preserve jars, for which he could not give a good account. He had a hearing before Alderman Swift, and was held in $500 bail to appear again. The stolen property can be obtained by applying to Lieutenant Connelly, at the Fifth District Station House.

JOHN SMITH REDIVIVUS.—This man, who, after committing murder, robbery, and every other crime known, and finally committing suicide, has, we see, appeared in the flesh again. The last we hear of him he was arrested at a very early hour, whilst loitering in the neighborhood of Second and Shippen streets, whilst eyeing some poultry in a very suspicious manner. He was arrested, and committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer.

ACCIDENT ON A PASSENGER RAILROAD.—A man by the name of Robert Craig was knocked down and run over by one of the Chesnut and Walnut streets passenger cars, at Thirty-eighth and Chesnut streets last night at half-past ten o'clock. He was carried to his home in Irwin street, below Thirty-eighth. One of his legs was broken and badly crushed.

DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.—Mr. W. J. Coulter, aged thirty-seven years, and for the past twenty months connected with the municipal police of the Seventh District, died yesterday afternoon after a short illness. He was a good and reliable officer, and a loss to the force.

LARCENY.—Louisa Hardgrave, having appropriated $260, the property of a Mr. Anderson, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler this morning, but the facts of the case not being fully elicited, she will have a further hearing at two o'clock.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Patrick McDermott made an assault on, and threatened to kill, Ellen Mannick this morning. She, not desiring to leave the joys of this world at present, had Patrick arrested. Recorder Eneu committed him in default of bail.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mary Bradford, alias "Dutchy," shuffled off this mortal coil in the street, at Seventh and Bedford, last night. Death supposed to have been occasioned by dissipation and exposure.

GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ LEDGE.—We would call attention to an advertisement in to-day's paper, of Montana Gold-bearing Quartz Ledges for sale, or to exchange for a city residence. The opportunity is an unusual one for persons desiring to purchase that kind of property.

EXCITING TIMES EVERYWHERE.—Congress breaking up, navigation closing up, oil companies already closed up, admonish that it is time for us to wrap up ourselves warm to meet the storms of winter, and to do that thoroughly and cheaply we must buy our clothing of Charles Stokes & Co., first-class clothiers, under the Continental.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

GOLD COUPONS,

Due January 1st,

Wanted by

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 S. Third street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.

☞ Heavy reduction in prices. ☜

☞ Business Coats at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18. ☜

☞ and up to $30 ☜

☞ Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17. ☜

☞ $19, $20, and up to $40. ☜

☞ Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14. ☜

☞ $15, $16. ☜

☞ Vests at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5. ☜

☞ $5 50 to $9. ☜

Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.

Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may be again for some time to come.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

OAK HALL,

Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Underclothing very cheap. ☜

MARRIED.

WHITTAKER—HOWELL.—At the Church of the Advent, December 19, 1866, by the Rev. J. W. Claxton, JAMES WHITTAKER, United States Navy, to ANNA D. HOWELL, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARNARD.—On Friday, December 21, in the 45th year of his age, WILLIAM C. BARNARD, son of R. W. and Jane Barnard.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Typographical Union, No. 2, and the members of the East Mah Brotherhood, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 346 Christian street, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Funeral service at Ebenezer M. E. Church.

GRIFFITH.—This (Saturday) morning December 22, 1866, Mrs. MARY GIBSON GRIFFITH, widow of the late Matthew Griffith, aged 84 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1539 Fawn street, on Monday afternoon, December 24, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HENDRY.—On the morning of the 20th instant, EDWIN A. HENDRY, son of the late Dr. John A. Hendry, of New York, in the 41st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2005 Arch street, on Monday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock.

SIETSON.—On Tuesday evening, the 18th instant, THOMAS P., son of David S. and Martha T. Stetson, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, Merchantville, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

A NEAT DOG COLLAR, WITH HIS NAME engraved on it, would be an acceptable gift to a friend who owns a dog. A variety to choose from at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HOME AMUSEMENT" IS ABUNDANTLY furnished to any lad with mechanical or ingenious inclinations if you present him with a Chest of Tools, Work Bench, and Turning Lathe, of which a nice assortment can be found at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BEAUTIFUL POCKET KNIVES, HANDsome Scissors and Razors in cases, Plated Table and Tea Knives, Silver bladed Fruit Knives and other fine Cutlery for gifts at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.
OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING!
WEST PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
Ice in splendid condition. Snow all removed as fast as it falls.
Park open until 10 o'clock at night, with fine Band of Music. Skates for hire.
Season Tickets, $3: Single Admission, 25 cents.
Access to the Park (by a few minutes' ride) by the Market Street, Chesnut and Walnut Streets, Spruce and Pine Streets, and Schuylkill Railways. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
ON THE ARCTIC PARK,
ON THE ARCTIC PARK,
EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, THIS DAY.
EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, THIS DAY.
SKATING BY MOONLIGHT
THIS EVENING.
THE UNITED STATES BRASS BAND
IN ATTENDANCE.
ACCESS BY THE TENTH, EIGHTH, GIRARD AVENUE, AND UNION CARS.
SEASON TICKETS $3 00.
12 21tf E. H. HAYHURST, SUPERINTENDENT.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
SPLENDID SKATING ALL DAY AND EVENING.
GOOD MUSIC AND GAS LIGHT ILLUMINATION.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.
☞ CARD.—The Sale of SHEFFIELD PLATED GOODS, announced to take place this and Monday morning, has been unavoidably postponed in consequence of the non-arrival of the steamer from New York. The Sale will take place during the ensuing week, due announcement of which will be given. 12 22

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, ETC. Printed with despatch; Certificates, Checks, Drafts, etc., engraved in the finest styles at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2tf

PAPIER-MACHE GOODS,
CHINESE TEA BOYS,
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
At the Stand of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT Street.
SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! 12 20 4t

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN-WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75. Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4tf

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty* QUICK, THOROUGH, and *permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 12 22 6t

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial Advices of To-day.

LONDON, December 22—Noon.—United States Five-twenty bonds of 1862 have advanced, and are now quoted at 72½.

Consols are quoted at 89½; Erie Railroad, 74; Illinois Central Railroad, 79.

Monday will be observed as a holiday.

LIVERPOOL, December 22—Noon.—The Cotton Market opens firm and unchanged at yesterday's prices. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales.

LONDON, December 22—Noon.—Telegrams from Frankfort quote United States Five-twenties at 76¾.

ANTWERP, December 22.—Petroleum is quiet at 53½ francs.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, December 22.—Flour very dull; Chicago brands at 12½@25 cents lower. Wheat dull and drooping; red, 10@15 cents lower. Corn is steady, but the receipts are light. Oats firm at 60@61 cents. Groceries declining in sympathy with gold. Provisions dull and unsettled. Whisky nominal. Seeds inactive; Clover, $8 75.

Discharge of Dr. Watson.

RICHMOND, December 22.—The military commission in the case of Dr. Watson, of Rockbridge, was this morning dissolved by an order of President Johnson, and the prisoner discharged. The order was made upon the Supreme Court decision.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 U S 7 30s. Je..	105	100 sh Ph & E.....	30½
$3500 5-20s 65 coup....	105½	100 sh Reading.....	51½
$5000 City 6s new&p..	99½	200 sh do.....	s30 51½
$10000 C & A mt 89..	94½	100 sh do..lots s30.	51½
54 sh Spruce & Pine	33½	100 sh do..s30 wn.	51½
100 sh St Nch Coal..	1½	200 sh Cata pf.....	2½
100 sh do.....b30	1½	100 sh do.....	29½
100 sh Big Mt ..b30	4½	300 sh do ..lts. b60	29½

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 U S 7-30s Jy...	105	100 sh Penna R.....	56
$2000 5-20s 65 Jy.....	108	81 sh do.....	56
$10000 City 6s, new&p.	99½	15 sh do.....	56
$5000 do new&p	99½		

WRAPPERS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Gloves for Gentlemen,
Mufflers for Gentlemen,
Hosiery for Gentlemen.
Shirts and Drawers for Gentlemen,
All useful and good presents for Gentlemen.
RITCHIE,
At No. 1304 CHESNUT Street, sells these things at Wholesale Prices 20 31tp

J. H. BURDSALL'S
CONFECTIONERY,
ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,
No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,
GIRARD ROW.
FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

MARK YOUR CLOTHING WITH GROSSKOPF'S LINEN MARKER, to be obtained at GROSSKOPF & BENSON'S, No. 27 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. This little instrument works like magic. It will mark the wearing apparel of an entire family with one and the same instrument, and with superior excellence and despatch. No housekeeper should be without it, as the trifling expenditure involved in its purchase will save much confusion, inconvenience, and loss.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER XCIX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

December.

Monday, 17.—A New York Copperhead has been attending church since the last election, and has to continue to do so for two years, in payment of a wager lost. Another evidence of the wholesome effect of the ballot.

Tuesday, 18.—Opening Day of Church Fairs throughout the city. Active voting going on among the different fairs for trotting mares, editors' chairs, and silver-wares.

Wednesday, 19.—Senator Cowan's proposition for Universal Suffrage denounced by many of the old members of Congress, because it contains a clause *embracing* the women.

Thursday, 20.—Important legal decision in Michigan. Babies not considered personal property, but dogs are.

Friday, 21.—Edict issued by *Hall's Journal of Health* against "cuddling" up in bed at this season, also one wanted against anybody getting up first to fix the fires.

Saturday, 22.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor not getting the Editor's Easy Chair, voted for at a fair up town (as he had reason to expect), has concluded to "set" on the paper to make his circumstances easy.

LATE T FROM WASHINGTON.

BREAKING UP OF THE HEAD CENTRE FOR THE HOLIDAYS—EXCITING AND FUNNY SCENES, ETC.

Yesterday we took a stroll into the House of Reps to see the doings of the nation's Head Centres on the eve of a holiday, and found them with their heads completely turned round, except Mr. Morrissey's, which was gibbous, the result of a discussion with Mr. John C. Heenan some years ago. After a prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. Morrissey and other members entered the Hall in force. Mr. Spalding (judging from the way he sticks to a project, he must be the "glue" man) rose to a personal explanation, and called attention to an article which had appeared in the *Chronicle*, relative to a bill introduced by him. Mr. Morrissey, interrupting, said—"We don't want any fellows introduced here now, we want to adjourn for the holidays!" Mr. Morrissey being called to order, Mr. Spalding continued, by saying that he had introduced a bill to reduce the salaries.

OUR ARTIST'S IDEA OF A "STRAIGHT."

MR. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, followed with an argument in support of the same proposition. He would urge the cutting down of the salaries and the mileage bill. He would give his extra pay of $1000 to the conscience fund—

MR. MORRISSEY said he would "see that $1000 and go $500 better." (Cries of "Good for Morrissey!")

The Speaker said—The member from New York will not introduce his professional terms in debate in this House.

MR. MORRISSEY—I will introduce who I please. I always had that privilege to any house I went to. (Cries of "Order!")

MR. LAWRENCE resumed—He would urge the the passage of two bills, one for reduction of salaries, and one for reduction of mileage, and make a joint resolution—

OUR ARTIST'S IDEA OF A "FULL HAND."

MR. MORRISSEY—I hope it will be a Hot Joint Resolution, as Christmas is close upon us.

The Speaker said that the gentleman from New York must not call—

MR. MORRISSEY—I am not afraid to "call" when I please. I "called" my friend Mr. Wood last week, and though I had a "flush" he knocked me for "a cool ten thousand."

The Speaker said it seemed impossible to—

MR. MORRISSEY—No such thing. I have lost more money with good hands than when I was butting with no pair and a Jack ahead: nothing was impossible. Not two nights ago I was knocked with three Queens to the tune of ten thousand, and filled the pot. (Cries of "Order, order!" and "Shame!") Mr. Morrissey continued amid much din:—Mr. Speaker, am I to be crowded to the ropes in this manner? I would like to know who was referee here, because I'll not stand this. This is as bad as in England." (Cheers.)

OUR ARTIST'S IDEA OF A "FLUSH."

The Speaker here interrupted, and said he would have to hand over the member from New York into the cus—

MR. MORRISSEY (excitedly)—You can't hand me over to any "cush" in this House. I'm not to be "bluffed off" here.

MR. RANDALL wanted to know what the member from New York wanted?

MR. MORRISSEY—Another chance at Ben. Wood! (Laughter, and cries of "Go in, John!")

After order had been partially restored, Mr. Lawrence again commenced his argument for a reduction of salaries. He said the true mode of compensation was by per diem wages, as the practice was the first thirty years of the Government. A salary had a tendency rather to induce a neglect of business, while a per diem secured it.

MR. MORRISSEY—What does per diem mean?

MR. LAWRENCE—It means, by the day.

MR. MORRISSEY—I won't serve in any Congress by the day for a dime. The idea was preposterous. He didn't come here for the money, as he had more than he wanted, but he was going to get the "pool" he run for, or throw up his "hand."

THE SPEAKER—The gentleman from New York must not break—

MR. MORRISSEY—No, sir; I am not going to. It will take more than this crowd to break me.

MR. MAYNARD—It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that we are "going it blind."

MR. MORRISSEY—I'll "see" the gentleman from Tennessee if nobody else will. I never pass a "blind;" I have made that a rule, and have, in the long run, won by it.

MR. MAYNARD again arose, and said he would have to ask the Speaker to call the gentleman from New York—

MR. MORRISSEY—Two pair, King's ahead! No gentleman in the House can beat that. I'll go five to three on that any day.

MR. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, again commenced his argument in favor of a reduction of salaries. The Constitution denied the English rule, which gives no pay to members of Parliament.

MR. MORRISSEY here sent up to the Speaker's desk a late copy of *Bell's Life*, with all the rules as decided by the Prize Ring Association.

MR. LAWRENCE continued—Large salaries are not necessary to prevent corruption. The corrective of this was found in the virtue and intelligence of the people. Adequate talent could be secured for all offices on moderate salaries.

MR. MORRISSEY—Yes; I've had them with small salaries, and they have stole more than would amount to a pretty big salary. I believe in big salaries. The "marker" I have here at Washington gets fifty dollars a night, and I don't think it too much; he is a perfectly honest fellow; with a less salary than that, I believe he'd steal. (Applause.)

MR. COBB wanted to know how the gentleman from New York rates our standing? Does he think this is a gambling saloon? Does he come here flushed—

MR. MORRISSEY—No, sir; nor you either. I'll bet three to one there ain't a "flush" in any gentleman's hand in the room.

The Speaker here interrupted, and reminded the gentleman from New York that this was the last debate previous to adjournment over for the holidays, and if the members would pursue their debate on the reduction of salaries in a straight—

MR. MORRISSEY—"Straights" don't count; he had never heard of a first-class place where "straights" counted; sometimes, for fun, they have counted them, but they are too easy "put up;" he hoped, for the honor of the country, no gentlemen of his acquaintance would count "straights." (Laughter.)

MR. LAWRENCE again took up his proposition recommending a reduction of salaries and mileage, and he believed the people would endorse the bill.

MR. MORRISSEY—I would never do it; I'll never endorse any bill; I was once struck by Izzy Lazarus for two hundred and sixty dollars by endorsing, and I'll never endorse again. There is, generally, about as much chance of getting your money as there is when you allow a party to "straddle you blind," and that I never allow. If anybody was going to endorse a bill for the gentleman from Ohio, he would "see it" with or without the endorsement, or would go as much "better" as the gentleman's "pile" would warrant, but he would prefer the "ivories" from the cashier to anybody's bill, for he knew then that everything was on the square.

MR. GRINNELL now obtained the floor, and said that he plainly saw that the gentleman from the Fifth District of New York was highly excited in view of a week's holiday, and that it would be useless to continue the consideration of the reduction of salaries and mileage further. He would therefore move the House stand adjourned over till after the holidays.

MR. MORRISSEY said he would like to make a motion first, that the public printer be ordered to print 50,000 copies, for the use of the members, of the last number of *Bell's Life*, containing the full rules of the P. R., as revised by the Prize Ring Association, and the full score of the "mill" between the Staleybridge Infant and the Manchester Chicken.

No one seconding the motion, it was defeated, and the motion to adjourn was carried.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

STATION HOUSE, FAIRMOUNT PARK, December 21.—To Chief Ruggles—Dear Sir:—The Schuylkill for several days past has been on a "bender," and last night it got "tight." Shall I *lock it up?*

Respects,

PATRICK MCWIRY,
Policeman of Fairmount Park.

AN UN-DUTYFUL SUBJECT.

A custom-house officer on the Canada line lately stopped a woman carrying a bundle. "What have you there," he demanded? She hesitated, stammered, and then said, "Nothing dutiable." He insisted on seeing it. She resisted at first, but at length surrendered the suspected package, saying, "Take it, then, and much good may it do you!" While she went on her way he proceeded to examine his treasure, which proved to be an infant a few days old.—*Buffalo Express.*

The unfortunate officer now finds the *duties* heavier than he expected.

Cambridge University.—The present number of residents in the University of Cambridge is 2039, of whom 1226 are resident in the colleges, and 813 in lodgings. Of these Trinity has 571, St. John's 322, Caius 130, Corpus Christi 128, Christ's 119, and three colleges have between 90 and 100; one has 74, six between 50 and 60, and two 34 and 33 respectively. 517 have been matriculated in the present term.

A Diamond Transaction.—M. Kramer, a Paris jeweller, recently sent a parcel of diamonds, of the value of £17,200, to Alexandria, by the Messageries Imperiales. The box was stolen, and M. Kramer having declared the value of the contents at £10,000 only, the Messageries has been ordered to pay that amount, so that the jeweller has lost £7200 by his misrepresentation.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

CARD FROM THE

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

ART ASSOCIATION.

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

To Represent the Interest of Subscribers in the Eastern States!!!

THE DAY SET AND COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

21st OF JANUARY NEXT.

21st OF JANUARY NEXT.

Final Closing of the Books Close at Hand.

Names of the Committee

Who will shortly proceed to Chicago to examine the ballots and

Superintend the Drawing!!

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Delegates to the Distribution of Premiums of the Crosby Art Association, positively to take place on the 21st of January, 1867, and will shortly proceed to Chicago, and act in conjunction with the Committee for the purpose of representing the interests of subscribers in the Eastern States:—

S. CASTNER, Coal Merchant, New York.
R. M. BEDDEN, late Cashier of the Croton National Bank, New York.
R. E. DEMMON, President Howard National Bank, Boston.
DAVID PULSIFER, D. Pulsifer & Payson, Boston.
C. P. STICKNEY, President Massasoit Bank, Fall River.
Colonel W. B. THOMAS, Flour Merchant, Philadelphia.
CALEB H. NEEDLES, Druggist, Philadelphia.
R. SMITH, L. Johnson & Co., Type Founders, Philadelphia.

THE ABOVE-NAMED GENTLEMEN

Will act in conjunction with the following-named gentlemen of Chicago.

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to conduct the awarding of Premiums to the members of the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION, have been authorized by the management to announce MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1867, as the time when the

FINAL AWARD

Of all the premiums shall be made, without further postponement,

In order that Mr. Crosby may realize the full benefit of his enterprise, and that the certificates may be held by *bona fide* purchasers, and not by him it is necessary that the remaining certificates should be speedily disposed of. The Committee assure all parties interested that every care will be taken to secure perfect fairness in awarding the Premiums.

WILLIAM T. COLBAUGH, President of Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Pall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor
I. Y. MUNN Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

THE FINAL CLOSING OF THE BOOKS

May take place any day previous to the 21st of January.

WOULD YOU PURCHASE

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR PARENT!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH "THE APPLE GATHERERS,"
AND THE CHANCE OF A PREMIUM WORTH $600,00

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH "THE LITTLE WANDERER,"
AND THE CHANCE OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600,000!!!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR BROTHER!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH THE NEW ENGRAVING, "WESTWARD HO!
AND THE CHANCE OF POSSESSING THE
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE!!!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE!
TWO CERTIFICATES,
WITH "IRVING AND HIS LITERARY FRIENDS,"
AND TWO CHANCES OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $5.0 TO $600,000!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER!
THREE CERTIFICATES,
WITH HUNTINGTON'S "MERCY'S DREAM,"
AND THE CHANCE OF BECOMING WORTH MORE THAN HALF A MILLION!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR SON!
FOUR CERTIFICATES,
WITH THE CHROMOGRAPH, "THE AMERICAN AUTUMN!"
AND FOUR CHANCES OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600,000!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR THE DEAR ONE!
ONE OR TWENTY CERTIFICATES,
WITH ONE OR TWENTY CHANCES OF MAKING HER ALMOST A MILLIONAIRE!!!

As well as chances of becoming the possessor of

A BIERSTADT, WORTH $20 000!
A CONSTANT MEYER, WORTH $5000!
A LEUTZE, WORTH $1,000!
A CROPSEY, WORTH $6000!
A GIGNOUX, WORTH $3000!
A HART, WORTH $5000!
A SCHUSSELE, WORTH $5000!
A BEARD, WORTH $4000!
VOLK'S BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WORTH $2000!
OR HUNDREDS OF OTHER PICTURES, BY THE LEADING ARTISTS IN AMERICA!!

CERTIFICATES.....FIVE DOLLARS.

The remaining Shares can now be had on application to the

PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY,

THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY, New York.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY,

T. B. PUGH,

BULLETIN BUILDINGS, CHESTNUT STREET

12 22 sw1rp

AMUSEMENTS.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000!

KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.

TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS,

And the Concert to be Given at the

WABASH AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL.,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

THIS IS

THE GREATEST DISTRIBUTION

OF THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY,

And most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world.

250,000 PRIZES

Valued at Half a Million of Dollars, including $100,000 in Greenbacks, will be Presented to Ticket Holders.

A Special Notice to the People.

The proprietors of this grand enterprise have great pleasure in being able to inform the subscribers to their Concert that it is now an assured success. Out of 500,000 tickets issued, only 98,000 remain unsold. The proprietors do not wish to hold a single ticket when the concert takes place, as it might create dissatisfaction among our patrons, and therefore have been compelled to extend the time to JANUARY 26, 1867, when it will positively take place without any further postponement.

For fifteen years we have been engaged in the gift business, and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have ever made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, for our character for fair dealing.

In spite of all opposition and every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Prize Concert will be conducted honorably, and all the prizes advertised will be distributed fairly, impartially, and without reserve.

Arrangements for the drawing are completed. The checks, 500,000 in number, are ready.

The plan of drawing adopted is the following:—Duplicate numbers from 1 to 500,000 are placed in a wheel; the first number drawn out takes the highest prize, the next the second highest prize, and so until the whole 250,000 prizes are drawn.

We advise all parties wanting tickets to send for them at once. All orders for tickets will be promptly filled.

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED, 500,000.

PRICE, $1 EACH.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission. We will send—

5 tickets to one address for..... $4 50
10 tickets to one address for..... 9 00
20 tickets to one address for..... 17 50

Send the name of each subscriber, and their Post Office address with town, county, and State in full. Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

No. 105 RANDOLPH Street,

12 20thsm3t CHICAGO.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPENING CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
WITH A GRAND MATINEE.
THE GREAT
ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT;
OR,
"LOITERINGS ON ENCHANTED GROUND,"
as set forth in that immortal production, entitled "The Arabian Nights," and embodying with vivid and striking grandeur those marvellous and enchanting creations of the imagination which have
CHARMED THE WORLD FOR NEARLY 200 YEARS,
COMPRISING
FIFTY GORGEOUS TABLEAUX,
which for lofty grandeur and ethereal beauty far surpass all that has yet been produced by man or witnessed by mortal eye.
Will now be presented in this city as exhibited in all the principal cities of Europe to more than ONE MILLION of people.
It was exhibited in London 360 nights.
It was exhibited in Berlin 100 nights.
It was exhibited in Vienna 100 nights.
It was exhibited in Madrid 200 nights.
It was exhibited in Florence 120 nights.
The following Crowned Heads visited it:—King Frederick, of Denmark, and Royal Consort; King Maximilian II, of Bavaria, and Royal Family; Prince Leopold, Prince Adelbert, and Prince Hortzog Max of Bavaria; King William I, of Prussia, and Royal Consort; Prince Abrecht Frederick Carl and Princess Carl, of the Royal Family; Queen Victoria, and others.
It is the only exhibition of the kind in the world and has gained the unqualified approbation of the clergy, press and nobility.
BULWER, the most classic and refined writer living, described it thus:—"Imagination, with its brilliant lustres, beautiful conceptions, and heavenly tinge of colorings has at length been eclipsed by Reality. While the subject is grand, the execution is sublimity itself. The enchanted caves, dells, and castles which taught our youthful imagination thought-painting, are here produced on a scale of golden grandeur surpassing extravagant ideal words. The effect of such an entertainment where the senses are puzzled and the soul delighted, must be good."
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at half past 6 o'clock; commences at 8.
Grand Matinees, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Reserved seats for any evening may be secured two days in advance, at BONER'S Music store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 12 20 3t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 smwfh 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smwfrp Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
AT THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THESE GREAT COMEDIANS
AND
ORIGINAL IMPERSONATORS OF
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE IN
AMERICA AND EUROPE,
commence a limited engagement on [12 20 3t
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, December 24

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
THIS EVENING,
LAST APPEARANCE OF
MATILDA HERON,
LAST NIGHT OF
Mr. J. Schoenberg's powerful dramatization of Charles Reade's novel,
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
pronounced to be the
BEST DRAMATIZATION
of this popular novel.
The piece will be cast by
THE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
CHRISTMAS EVE,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½.
SATURDAY NIGHT FESTIVAL.
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Planche's great Drama, in five acts, called
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Tom Tiller.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Act I. The Ruined Gamester. Act 2. The Knights of the Round Table. Act 3. Tiller's Perplexity. Act 4. The Rescue. Act 5. The Duel at Hampton Fields.
The Clarke local brief farce, entitled
GENERAL GRANT AT CAPE MAY.
Thomas Muslin.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the romantic Drama, by the author of "Everybody's Friend," entitled
THE MERCHANT'S CLERKS.
Christopher Cockles.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
MAID QUEEN—CHRISTMAS DAY at 2.
CLARKE in a Holiday Bill, Christmas Night.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
FAREWELL NIGHT OF F. S. CHANFRAU.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), December 22,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
AND ROBERT MACAIRE.
CHANFRAU as Dundreary.
CHANFRAU as Sam.
CHANFRAU as Solon Shingle.
Aided by the full Company.
MONDAY, CHRISTMAS EVE,
DALY'S GREAT PLAY OF GRIFFITH GAUNT.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS KATE PEYTON.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Positively the last performance of
THE BLACK CROOK
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
EVENING, at 7 45 o'clock.
ON MONDAY, THE NEW PANTOMIME.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862

Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR RENT.

OFFICES TO RENT.—A VERY SUPERIOR double office, with hydrant and water-closet attached, second story Harmony Place, near Third street. Apply to GEORGE T. EGBERT & CO., No. 112 South FOURTH Street. 12 21 2t*

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, second and third floors, at No. 431 WALNUT Street. Apply on the premises. 12 20 3t*

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street.

C. C. MACKEY has removed (temporarily) to No. 421 Commerce street.

SALES OF STOCKS, OF MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and Personal Property of all kinds, will be attended to personally, on reasonable terms, at the premises of the owners.

Wanted—A LARGE STORE for the Auction Business. 12 21 10t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS,
518§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE—800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC ETC., by catalogue, on a credit,
On Wednesday,
December 26th, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a general assortment of seasonable and desirable goods. 12 22 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—YANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m YANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANG BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

CLOTHING.

EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
S.E. Cor. SECOND and MARKET,
[PHILADELPHIA.]

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.]

Department for Custom Work.

Agents for Oiled Clothing.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

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JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
FINE
Ready-Made Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
ABOVE SIXTH.

Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 23 1m5p

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
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ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
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THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
§ 11 17 ws2m One Door below Eighth.

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles
FOR
CHRISTMAS,
WEDDING, and
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS,
Also, Presentation Bibles, for
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMAN,
SOCIETIES,
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled, and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

WM. W. HARDING,
12 15 8trp] **No. 326 CHESNUT Street.**

Harding's Patent Chain-Back
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For a Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Present, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for holiday stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

WILLIAM W. HARDING,
12 1smw4w8p No. 326 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA

FORGET IT O!

Best, most beautiful, and cheapest assortment in the city of

FRAMES FOR PICTURES
AND
PICTURES FOR FRAMES.

FRAMES for everything made to order.

Oil Chromas, Engravings, Photographs, Etc. Etc.

FINE ART GALLERY NOW OPEN.

WILSON & HOOD,
Photograph Goods, Frames and Pictures,
12 19 5t] **No. 626 ARCH St., Philadelphia.**

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the
7 24] NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

DID I OFFEND?

Did I offend? Pretty cousin, believe me,
Nothing on earth could be half so provoking;
Nothing on earth, pretty cousin, would grieve me
Nearly so deeply. But say, are you joking?
All very well, as a joke, to *pretend*:—
Tell me sincerely, though; did I offend?
Only a kiss! Is it wrong to make merry
Just at the merriest season of seasons?
Take the cold weather—the lips—and the berry:
Not as excuses, but only as reasons.
Mistletoe, Christmas, and Beauty befriend
Sinners, if *I* be one. Did I offend?
Kisses, of course, I shall have by the dozen;
Kisses—but not of the kind that I value;
Not like the kiss of just now, pretty cousin.
Shall you forget it?—Oh, answer me, *shall you?*
Ere you forget it you *must* condescend
Frankly to answer me; did I offend?
What are our games, and our gifts, and our dinner;
What are our mistletoe-boughs and our holly?
How—if I sneak through the day like a sinner—
How can the "festive occasion" be jolly?
Do put my fears and my doubts at an end:
Look in my face, cousin. *Did I offend?*

WASHINGTON.

New York and Washington Steamboat Line.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—All the stock of the new steamship line between Washington and New York has been subscribed and the steamers purchased.

The United States Consul, Thurston, at Toronto, has informed the Secretary of State that he has been officially notified by the sheriff that the Governor General of the three Provinces has granted a respite, until the 13th of March next, to the following named Fenian prisoners, sentenced to death on the 13th of December: Robt. B. Lynch, John McMahon, Daniel Whaler, John Quinn and Thos. School.

Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

The National Democratic Executive Resident Committee have determined to make arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

A Freedmen's Bureau Case.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received a communication from Prince Frederick, Maryland, stating that a colored man, named John Lex, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for that county for harboring his children, who had been bound, but were released to him by Judge Bond, of Baltimore. The facts reported in this case are that John was summoned before the Orphans' Court, early in 1865, for the purpose of having his children apprenticed, which he refused to do, he being able to take care of them himself. With this the court was satisfied, but the wife of John was formerly the slave of Dr. John Duke, and a short time afterwards Duke and John and his wife were summoned before the court.

The father still refused to have his children bound, but notwithstanding this, the Court, it is alleged, apprenticed them to Dr. Duke, against the consent of the father. Lex appealed to the Criminal Court in Baltimore, and the children were before Judge Bond on a writ of habeas corpus, who ordered that they be delivered to the father. Duke then went before the grand jury and had him indicted for enticing his children from their master. He was held to bail for his appearance at the next term of the court.

A communication has also been received from the Superintendent at Annapolis, Maryland, stating that several cases similar to the above have occurred in that vicinity.

A number of cases were before Judge Bond, in Baltimore, a few days ago, who returned the children to their parents, but the order of the Court was obeyed in one instance only, and attachments have been issued against the others. In one case Judge Magruder decided that the writ of his court took precedency of the proceedings in the Criminal Court.

The superintendent says:—"The present state of the law is very perplexing. Until it shall be decided whether replevin will hold in these cases, no children are safe unless they are removed from the county. Several cases now on hand have been delayed by the counsel for the masters, but they are now fixed for the 27th inst. Petitions from the colored people for the release of their children are daily being sent to the Assistant Commissioner, as they believe that the General Assembly, which meets on the 1st of January, will legislate so as to make these indentures legal."

The Public Lands.

Returns received at the General Land Office show that 34,154 acres of the public lands were disposed of at the St. Cloud, Minnesota, office during the month of November, 17,438 acres of which were taken under the homestead law for actual settlement and cultivation. The remainder was located with agricultural college scrip and military warrants. The General Land Office has just prepared a patent in favor of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, containing over 41,000 acres, being the area of the tracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior as enuring to said company under acts of Congress of 1862 and 1864. The patent is preceded by a beautiful miniature map of the United States, handsomely colored, exhibiting all the States and territories with great distinctness, as also the line of the Pacific Railroad from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved of three additional lists of swamp and overflowed lands in the San Francisco, Marysville and Stockton districts, California, covering an aggregate of 111,099 acres. These lists have been prepared by the Commissioners of the General Land Office in pursuance of the 4th section of the act of July 23, 1866. During the month ending on the 15th inst., 1665 land patents have been transmitted by the Commissioner of the Land Office to the patentees, embracing lands sold for cash, located with both land warrants, agricultural college scrip and confirmed private claims.

Returns received at the General Land office show that 24,754 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of November at the following local offices:

Detroit, Michigan,	- -	7601 acres.
Marquette, "	- -	9712 "
Topeka, Kansas,	- -	7441 "

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet was attended by all the members today. Secretary Stanton having returned from his trip north.

Letter from Minister Burlingame.

Minister Burlingame, writing from Shanghae October 6, gives an account of a typhoon which occurred in the middle of September, between Hong Kong and Yokohama, Japan, the severest which has occurred for many years, the barometer falling to 2901. The rarification of the air was so great as to affect passengers painfully. The wind appeared to strike the vessel unequally—in one place breaking strong iron bolts, and in another weak objects were unharmed.

Captain Noel, of the French steamer Duplex, says that they encountered the centre of the cyclone, which caused great damage to the shipping. At 4 P. M. the barometer fell rapidly; at half past 4 it was 720; at half past 5 it fell to 714; from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. we were exposed to the most frightful tempest which could be imagined. The sea was really horrible on all sides; as for the wind, there were no longer squalls, but frightful howling.

About half-past six we were literally the sport of a whirlwind, which caught up everything on deck and whirled things in circles to the height of the head of the mizzenmast. An enormous metallic plate was projected from forward to aft, and our masts were bent like reeds. I believed they would be carried away, and I do not really know how they were able to resist such violence.

From Texas.

GALVESTON, Dec. 21.—Captain Craig, Bureau agent of Guadaloupe county, who was imprisoned by the civil authorities, was released by United States cavalry, who surrounded the prison and demanded his release. The sheriff complied, and he now discharges his duties with a guard of the 17th infantry.

Captain Richards, formerly of the 12th Illinois cavalry, was murdered on the 16th by his partner in planting, David Randall, near Williams City.

The council of Galveston has passed a resolution inviting the Vice President and congressional delegation to visit the city and partake of its hospitalities.

A committee of forty of the most prominent merchants and other distinguished citizens are charged with making the arrangements.

The Hon. L. D. Campbell, United States Minister to Mexico, arrived to-day in the Blackbird, direct from Matamoras, and sailed immediately on the Matagorda for New Orleans via Brazos City, to confer with Generals Sherman and Sheridan, and the authorities at Washington. He reports Mexican affairs on the border in a very unsettled condition.

On Wednesday morning Ortega and his brother left Brownsville and went to Matamoras. It is supposed that very exciting times will ensue.

It is thought Ortega will join Canales and Cortinas and attack Escobedo, who is gone with a part of his force to Monterey.

When the Blackbird left Brazos she met the United States steamer Winooski, which had left Vera Cruz to communicate with Juarez, and it is supposed to bring over the government to him. The Winooski brought dispatches to Minister Campbell.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 20.—Col. James Curry, dep ot commissary at this point, opened proposals yesterday for supplying the troops at Fortress Monroe, Camp Hamilton, Yorktown and Norfolk, Va., with fresh beefor the first six months of the year 1867. The bids ranged from eleven dollars and seventy-five cents to fifteen dollars per one hundred pounds nett.

The anniversary of the emancipation proclamation recurring January 1, arrangements are being made in Norfolk and Portsmouth for a proper observance of the day. A meeting was recently held in Norfolk for this purpose at a colored Baptist church. The attendance was large. Mayor Ludlow was present, by request of the committee. He expressed his views on the proposed celebration, and said he could not agree with the meeting as to its propriety or expediency, but if they resolved to observe the day by meetings and a procession, he would see that they were not molested; he did not believe, in fact, that there was any disposition on the part of the citizens of Norfolk to molest them as long as they were orderly. Other speeches were made, and the necessary arrangements perfected. The programme contemplates services in the churches in the morning and at night, and a procession through the streets at noon.

The United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, continues in session in Norfolk. The principal case is one in admiralty against the schooner Mary McKee, her tackle, furniture, &c., for salvage, W. H. C. Ellis appearing for the libellants and Mr. L. H. Chandler for respondents. The libellants are the owners of the steamship Saragossa, plying between New York and Charleston. While on voyage, the Saragossa fell in with the schooner Mary McKee, in the Gulf Stream, 150 miles to the southward and eastward of Cape Henry, the schooner displaying signals of distress. The steamer, at the urgent request of the captain of the schooner, took her in tow and brought her in safety into Hampton Roads.

The respondents deny many of the allegations contained in the libel, principally the one relating to a severe storm, which it is said occurred shortly after the schooner arrived in port. The libellants estimate the value of the schooner and cargo at $30,000, and claim salvage one-tenth of the vessel and cargo. The libel and answer were read, together with the depositions taken in the case before the United States Commissioners, and submitted to the Court. The principal witnesses to-day were Messrs. Hendricks and Wilson, correspondents at Fortress Monroe, who boarded the McKee immediately upon her entrance into Hampton Roads. Further evidence will be taken and the case argued, after which it is presumed it will be carried to a higher court.

Schooner J. M. Patchen, from Washington, D. C., for New York, sailed to-day; also, schooner Mary Ellen, for Newburyport, with timber.

Weather has again become N. E., wind is blowing from the eastward early this morning and veered to the north towards noon. Indications suggest cold weather.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 21.—The steamer Kalamazoo, from Charleston for New York, has put in here for a harbor. The schooner Union, from New York for Baltimore, arrived here, reports having experienced a heavy gale, losing her mainsail and jib.

The brig Golden Lead, from Swan Island, with guano for Philadelphia, has put in here. She encountered a northerly gale during the entire passage, the heaviest off Hatteras, where her sails were blown away. She is leaking badly. The brig Hattie Mitchell, Captain Birdstreet, arrived at Swan Island on the 30th ult., from Aspinwall. The brig Edwin H. Fetter was loading guano for Hood's Hole.

There has been heavy weather for the past three days, with the wind from the northwest, and it still blows fresh from the same direction. A large fleet of vessels is anchored here.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 21.—On the 11th inst., Lieut Egbert Ellicott, of the 29th United States infantry, was shot dead by private King, of the same regiment, twelve miles from Yorktown, while driving a government team containing the Lieutenant and two friends. A difficulty arose from a party insisting upon King to allow a negro to act as driver, ending in Olcott shooting King, who thereupon shot Olcott. Conflicting rumors from military authorities urged the circumstances to be withheld until a court of inquiry make an investigation. This being done, the court will be engaged in preparing a report for transmission to Washington. But the decision, so far, has been kept secret.

The thermometer is 20 degrees above zero, falling all day. The pilot boat reports heavy weather outside.

The steamer George Appold sailed this morning for Boston.

The British steamship Brazilian arrived at Norfolk this morning, to load cotton and naval stores. Also the Liverpool, from Washington.

From Boston.

BOSTON, December 21.—The Rev. Dr. Albro died last night, at the age of sixty-seven years. He has been pastor of the Shepard Congregational Church in Cambridge for nearly thirty years.

THE REMOVALS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says:—The extent to which the President exercised the power of removal from office for political purposes, during the vacation, is very faintly comprehended by the country at large. Many new appointments were published when made; but some time in September correspondents here were denied the privilege of seeing the list of daily removals. This order of denial was issued because of the sharp criticism evoked by the President's action. Hence, thereafter, comparatively few cases of removals and appointments got into the newspapers.

The work of the Executive in the Internal Revenue office is shown by the list of persons recently appointed in that branch of the service. From this it appears that during the summer vacation of Congress—that is, from July 21, 1866, to December 1, 1866, there were appointed to fill vacancies, mostly made by removal for non-agreement with the President's views, 214 assessors and collectors, of whom all but 11 were for the loyal States. The whole number of Internal Revenue officers in the country is but 480, and it thus appears that nearly half of them were turned out during these four months. The whole number in the loyal States and territories is 384, of whom 203 were removed or forced into resigning. In this period the removals were heaviest in the central and western States. The number made in August was 89, in September 68, and in November, after the elections, but 12.

The manner in which the President gave his mind to the business is shown by the fact that on six days he removed eight per day; on three days, nine per day; while on one day he beheaded twelve and another day thirteen. During the week from August 20 to 25 inclusive he found time to remove exactly thirty-six Republicans, and then, after a Sunday's rest, he continued the work by removing fourteen more on the following Monday. The appointments in New England during these four months were but fourteen, viz: Three out of ten in Maine, one out of six in New Hampshire, eight out of twenty in Massachusetts, and two out of four in Connecticut. The number in New York was twenty-one out of sixty-four; in Pennsylvania, thirty four out of forty-eight; in Ohio, twenty-two out of thirty-eight; in Indiana, fourteen out of twenty-two; in Illinois, sixteen out of twenty-six; in Michigan, ten out of twelve; in Iowa, nine out of twelve; in Wisconsin, nine out of twelve, and eighty on the full list.

West Virginia in the Supreme Court—Attorney-General Bowden, of Virginia, on last Friday, in the Supreme Court of the United States, moved for leave to file a bill asking for process in the name of Virginia against West Virginia, claiming Berkeley and Jefferson counties as belonging to Virginia, for the purpose of asserting the jurisdiction of Virginia over these counties. Virginia proposes to bring a suit by a bill in chancery. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, has been employed as counsel, and the Hon. Benjamin Stanton, and the Hon. George H. Lee as assistant counsel, to defend the suit in behalf of West Virginia.

Cigars.—The youth of London light their cigars with a new invention, called *poudre de feu*. It consists of pyrophorus, which is preserved in a small tin case, with a narrow orifice. When a small quantity of this dark powder is poured out on the edge of a cigar, and breathed on gently, it becomes incandescent, and lights the pipe or cigar.

FACETIÆ.

Cases for Accident Insurance Companies.

From the Cincinnati Times.

The "Breakneck Accident Insurance Company" wrote to the "Fat Contributor," not long since, to work up a column or so of inducements for people to take out policies. This is the way he did it:—

Every body should get insured against accidents. No matter if you belong to one of the "best of families"—accidents will happen to them.

Get a policy. The old proverb says "Honesty is the best policy," but that was before Accident Insurance Companies started. Now the best policy is a policy in the "Breakneck."

The other day a man in Chicago fell out of a fourth-story window. He had no insurance, and consequently was killed. Another man on the same day *fell out* with his wife. He was insured in the "Breakneck," and is ready to fall out again.

A woman driving a spirited horse in St. Louis, was run away with. Being insured against accidents, she wasn't alarmed a bit, stopped the horse, and came back safe. Her policy running out, she neglected to renew it. Shortly after she was run away with again. Her husband's partner ran away with her this time, and she hasn't come back yet. Don't fail to renew your policy, particularly if it is in the "Breakneck."

At Dubuque, Iowa, a man was kicked by a horse. The horse wasn't insured, and he got kicked back.

Near Paris, Ky., a man, while engaged in running a circular saw, had his arms taken off. They consisted of a cavalry sabre and a double-barrelled shot-gun. The man who carried them off had an accident insurance, and he hasn't been caught yet.

In Utica, N. Y., a man accidentally got married. Being insured in the "Breakneck," he will receive $15 a week until he recovers.

Andy Johnson writes from Washington:—"My Policy has run out. Send me another by express."

Near Portland, Maine, a poor man fell from a loft and broke his neck. He received his insurance, $3000, from the "Breakneck," with which he was enabled to set himself up in business, and is now doing well.

Our agent at Cleveland, Ohio, writes:—"A lumber horse ran away with a bobtailed wagon, and tipped the street over into a small woman and six elderly children. The horse began to cry, and the wagon bled freely at the nose, but otherwise the street is doing well. No insurance."

A boiler exploded at Memphis, blowing the engineer into the air quite out of sight. He will receive $15 a day until he comes down again.

A hog drover in Mt. Sterling, Ky., was very much hurt by a fall—fall in pork. No insurance.

A man ran away from Litchfield, Ill., to avoid paying his debts. He left a family (not being able to take them with him). No insurance.

A man accidently fell from a steamer at New Orleans, into the river. As he was sinking the third time, he suddenly recollected that his policy in the "Breakneck" had expired. He then swam ashore, sought out the agent, and renewed his policy, and immediately returned to the river and sank the third time in a serene and tranquil manner.

Borrowing.—The London *Athenæum* says.—What will our sprightly neighbors, the French, take from us next? They have borrowed from us our "boulingrin" (bowling-green), our "bifsteks" (beef-steaks), our "bouledogues" (bull-dogs), and their last is the establishment of a sporting journal with the seducing title of "Le Derby."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

THE GALAXY,

FOR JANUARY 1, 1867,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

With this number THE GALAXY commences its third volume. The Magazine is enlarged sixteen pages, printed on new and larger type, and provided with a new and beautiful illuminated cover.

A full-page illustration by HENNESSY is the frontispiece of the number.

CONTENTS:

TRISTAN. A Story in Three Parts. Part I. By Edward Spencer.
WINTER WIND. By Anne M. Crane.
WHOSE FAULT IS IT? By H. G.
THE POLICY OF CONFISCATION. By William C. Church.
SAVONAROLA. By Anna Cora Ritchie.
THE JANE McCREA TRAGEDY. By William L. Stone
THE GUEST AT THE FUNERAL. By H. M. Bean.
THE EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. By Stillman S. Conant. (With an illustration.)
SUMMER HOURS. By Charles Dawson Shanley. (With two illustrations.)
THE QUEST FOR ENGLISH. By Richard Grant White.
BYGONE JOYS. By G B M.
THE CLAVERINGS. By Anthony Trollope.
PATE FERGUSION. By J. W.
THE GALAXY AND THE SUN. By Astra.
THE AMERICAN IN ENGLAND. By Celia Logan.
SEBULÆ. By the Editor. Containing:—
Snubbing in Congress; The Giant Farragut; Mr. White's Letter on Swinburne; Dr. Palmer's "Folk Songs;" Mr. Randolph's "Margaret Brown;" The Negro in Paradise.

The illustrations in this number are from original designs by Hennessy and Mullen. The cover by Benjamin Day.

The Story of TRISTAN, commenced in this number will be concluded in three issues, and will be immediately succeeded by the new novel,

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LIFE IN THE IRON MILLS," "MARGARET HOWTH," ETC.

With Illustrations
By W. J. HENNESSY.

This serial will be run rapidly through THE GALAXY, and will be followed by another powerful novel by a distinguished author.

The price of THE GALAXY remains as before, $5 a year; six copies for $25. As it is published twice as often as other magazines it is really the Cheapest Magazine in the country. Specimen copies 30 cents.

ADDRESS

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 PARK ROW, New York.
1t

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE USEFUL ALMANAC.

1867.

Containing a List of all Public Offices and their Location in the City and County of Philadelphia,

With the Term of Office and mode of Election or Appointment of Incumbents, with a Description of the Principal Public Institutions, and directions for gaining access thereto.

The location of all Churches, Bible, Tract, Missionary, and other Societies; Benevolent Institutions, Asylums, Cemeteries, Libraries, Banks Railroads, Ferries, Foreign Consuls' Offices, and other useful information of interest to citizens as well as strangers.

Illustrated with numerous engravings of Public Buildings, etc. For sale by

KING & BAIRD, Printers,
No. 607 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia.

Single copies, 25 cents, or $15 per hundred. Mailed on receipt of price. 12 21 2t*

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
December 18, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at the Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 3d day of January, 1867, for the supply of

100,000 POUNDS OF FRESH BEEF
and
100,000 POUNDS OF FRESH VEGETABLES,

at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed for, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department. 12 19 21 26 28 4

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., December 15, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., December 28, 1866, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of One Hundred and Twenty-six (126) Cavalry Horses, and Twelve (12) Artillery Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. The Cavalry Horses must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The Artillery Horses must be of dark colors, sound in all respects, strong, quick, and active, well broken, and square trotters in harness, in good flesh and condition, from six to ten years old, and not less than fifteen and a half hands high, each horse to weigh not less than ten hundred and fifty (1050) pounds.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within forty (40) days from date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry and Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
12 19 8t Depot Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1866.

On the tenth (10th) day of January, 1867, THURSDAY, at noon, there will be sold at public auction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the highest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of ordnance in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE,
12 15stuth rl 10 Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, December 19, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

80,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, NEW.

Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, and further information obtained at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
12 20 11t Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Rod Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishme t free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilteux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 6

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON

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A VERY SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, capable of large extension, having lately been formed into a joint-stock company, a limited portion of the stock is offered for sale to desirable parties at such rates as will enable purchasers to realize a handsome interest on their investment
Apply to J. G. WATMOUGH & CO.,
12 13 10t* 42 S. THIRD Street, up-stairs. Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
2 wfm3 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 40 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:35 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:20 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 8:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:22 A. M., and 11:20 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:20 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A ship memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 3 30 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M., and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6:50 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, Third Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5 00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:

THE HOLIDAYS!

Christmas Gifts for Old and Young For Men and Women—For Boys and Girls—For Everybody.

What to Buy, and Where to Buy It.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Concluded from Yesterday's Issue.)

We conclude to-day our enumeration of a few of the tens of thousands of articles suitable for Christmas gifts which are to be found at the principal stores of the city.

MARKET STREET.

Grigg, Van Gunten & Co., Clothiers.

There is an old, true saying, that the best time is always the present time, when we would carry out a good resolve. So, if we would desire a neat-fitting and stylish suit of clothes, we should make a straight wake to Grigg, Van Gunten & Co.'s Clothing Warehouse, at No. 734 Market street. They are now selling out their large and beautiful stock of winter clothing at greatly reduced rates.

Truman & Shaw, Dealers in Cutlery.

The inventive genius of man is producing daily works that we wonder were never made before. It appears that when the advancement of the race requires any improvement or a new invention, some inventive genius is ready to start forward and bring forth the necessary machine. We were led to these thoughts as we passed Messrs. Truman & Shaw's hardware store, No. 835 Market street. There can be seen all varieties of housekeeping hardware. Their stock of porcelain hardware, comprising locks, drawer and closet knobs, key-hole escutcheons, finger-plates, and porcelain plates for doors, is unsurpassed. They have all kinds of knives, cleavers, meat-saws, sausage machines, spring-balances, etc. etc. All these are of the best make. There is one thing that is well worthy of special attention. We refer to the Russ patent scissors and knife sharpener, which is so handy to have in the work-basket or pocket. On it one can always keep a pair of scissors in good working order. Truman & Shaw are the agents for these machines, and sell them wholesale and retail. It would be a difficult task to enumerate the many useful articles to be found there.

J. S. Clark, Stove Dealer.

Few articles have taken a more sudden and stronger hold on the public fancy than the celebrated stove patented, manufactured, and sold by Mr. John S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street. All housekeepers who have tried this new cook stoves are delighted with its operation. From the testimony of the many families who have used this inimitable stove, we are enabled to say that, for all kinds of baking and cooking purposes, it is unsurpassed; that it is more durable and convenient than any other in use; its price is more moderate; and it consumes but one ton of coal in six months. No complaints have ever been made of its not working satisfactorily. It would be well for housekeepers to pay Mr. Clark's place a visit before buying elsewhere.

R. D. & W. H. Pennell, Dealers in Blankets.

In this cold weather, and more especially in the cold nights, the public are naturally interested in the question of warm bed-clothing. About the cheapest articles of the kind we have seen are those for sale by Messrs. R. D. & W. H. Pennell, No. 1021 Market street. We have seen extra large size blankets, slightly damaged by water, for $5 per pair, and the largest extra size for only $8 per pair. These prices are lower than ever before the war. They have also a large and fine assortment of muslins, cloths, and dress goods for sale on very reasonable terms. A fresh stock of goods is always kept supplied.

V. E. Archambault, Dealer in Dry Goods, and Carpetings.

Victor E. Archambault, who keeps the dry goods store at the N. E. corner of Eleventh and Market streets, is too well and favorably known to our citizens for us to attempt to bring him any more into public notice. Mr. Archambault has always on hand a splendid assortment of tapestry, Ingrain and Brussels carpets, druggets, oil-cloths, and window shades of all kinds. He has also an elegant assortment of Marseilles quilts, table linen, flannels, and dry goods of all kinds at the most reasonable prices, and of the very best make.

Stephen F. Whitman, Confectioner.

Christmas is generally considered by children of both a larger and a smaller growth as the time in which to eat a surfeit of candies and other good things. Then the stores put forth their best efforts to please both the eye and the palate of the young and the old folks. Perhaps it is almost superfluous to say to those who have been in this city for any length of time, that there is such a place as Stephen F. Whitman's, at No. 1210 Market street. Everybody knows him who is gifted with a sweet tooth, and every one who has an eye for beauty cannot but be pleased with the many elegant and tasteful designs that are so profusely displayed in his store.

There is one especial feature to which in this connection we could call attention. It is to the large stock of the most elegant and fanciful boxes which Mr. Whitman has imported directly from Paris and Vienna. These boxes are perfect little *bijoux*, and would be an ornament to any drawing-room or lady's boudoir. They are made with the greatest care, and the artistic talent displayed in their getting up is creditable to the maker. They also have a new and rare assortment of confections and bonbons, which cannot but be most suitable and acceptable to all as holiday presents for the coming season. As we stand in their superb store and look around upon the vast piles of good things, candies, cakes, fruits, etc., we can imagine how many little hearts they will gladden during the coming holidays, and can almost see in imagination the little hands drawing forth the sweet treasures, and holding them up for inspection, with bright eyes that are dancing for joy. There are very few persons who have not got a lurking liking for sweet things. For our part we confess to the soft impeachment, and to our liking the mountains of sweetness that are so conspicuously displayed in the establishment of Mr. Whitman, are just the thing to tickle the palate and please the eye. Go to Whitman's for your goodies for Christmas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. C. Roberts, Dealer in Groceries.

The one thing needful, to make Christmas enjoyable by both old and young, and especially the latter, is to have the Christmas table well supplied with all kinds of Christmas "goodies," without which Christmas cannot be properly celebrated. To know where the purest and best of fruits for such purpose can be had, is extremely difficult to learn among the multiplicity of firms claiming to have the best selection. On examination, we find no better place to be well supplied with all the dainties of a table than the establishment of Albert C. Roberts, dealer in fine groceries, corner of Eleventh and Vine streets. There can be found the finest, sweetest, and purest of crown, basket, layer, seedless, and all other kinds of raisins and currants—citron, prunes, figs, and Havana oranges in abundance.

J. R. Webb, Dealer in Crab-Apple Cider.

James R. Webb, Eighth and Walnut streets, dealer in groceries and all such delectable dainties that should grace the Christmas table, has now on hand the finest of stocks exoressly for that purpose. In fact, Mr. Webb is one of those men, backed by the best of stock, that always make the best of caterers. Groceries, comprising all that is substantial for food and elegant for dessert, and all those dainty fruits which are so prized by the housewife. There is also kept on hand a large supply of crab-apple cider, the genuine article, for sale by the barrel or retail. Lovers of this beverage should at once avail themselves of the inducements offered in its sale.

B. J. Williams, Dealer in Blinds and Shades.

Venetian Blinds and Window Shades can be obtained to suit purchasers at No. 16 N. Sixth street, manufactured by B. J. Williams. The public know the value and convenience of these venetian blinds, and need only be informed where they can be obtained to the best advantage. We do not think that the stock of these articles at the business place of Mr. Williams can be exceeded in quality or workmanship. Of window shades the selection is large and varied. Store shades are made and lettered in the most desirable manner to order, and which will satisfy.

M. K. Williams, Dealer in Dry Goods.

A lady, although she can be and can look like a lady even in the plainest and cheapest garb, looks much more like what she ought to be—perfection—when she is handsomely and tastefully dressed. "Beauty when unadorned is adorned the most," is a very good saying in its way, but we of the modern school know better. In order to prove our assertion, get your wife or daughter one of those elegant silks from M. K. Williams, Nos. 2 and 4 North Ninth street, and see for yourself.

The Union Piano Company.

A piano in a house is a good fund of innocent amusement, and tends greatly to keep the family circle together. There are so many good makes of these instruments that we hardly know which to mention. The Union Piano Manufacturing Company, whose warerooms are at No. 1017 Walnut street, make instruments that for clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonableness of price, are unsurpassed. They give a full guarantee with each instrument.

Albedyll & Marx, Steam Scouring Establishment.

We beg leave to call particular attention to the new French steam scouring establishment of Messrs. Albedyll & Marx, No. 510 Race street. They do not dye, but by a chemical process restore ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments to their original states without injuring them in the least. Opera cloaks, velvets, ribbons, and all kinds of the finest and most delicate fabrics, can be cleaned and renovated so as to look as well as if new.

M. & J. E. Smyth, Dealers in Hosiery.

To those who would wish to purchase the useful, we would suggest that a visit to Smyths' stocking store, Nos. 917 and 919 Spring Garden street, would be rewarded. They have there English, German, and domestic hosiery, undershirts and drawers for ladies, gents, misses, and boys; Jouvin's kid-gloves, French cravats, hoop skirts, zephyr and Germantown wool-knit goods and dress trimmings of all kinds. Their stock of goods is large, and of the best styles. Go to M. & J. E Smyths', and see for yourself. They are now selling off at very low rates.

Amos Hillborn, Dealer in Bedding Material.

There are many things that go towards constituting a well-furnished house, but there is none that is so important as a good, comfortable, well-made bed. The little, fine adornments that look so pretty in a ladies' boudoir can be dispensed with, but that cannot. By-the-way, Mr. Amos Hillborn appears to understand the philosophy of that fact as well as any one. At his store, No. 44 North Tenth street, he has a large stock of feather beds, curled hair mattresses, etc., all of most excellent make and appearance.

P. J. Jordan, Dealer in Tonic Ale.

All lovers of that which can strengthen and cheer the inner man should not overlook this, which will inform them where can be obtained that excellent, truly healthful, and nutritious beverage, "Jordan's Celebrated Tonic Ale," used by thousands, by the weak for strength, by the strong for its excellent flavor, and by all because as a beverage it has no superior. It stands unrivalled for its quality of material and purity of manufacture. It is recommended by physicians as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. It is to be had, wholesale or retail, at P. J. Jordan's, No. 220 Pear street.

James C. Dennison, Hatter.

Would the gentlemen of our city be supplied satisfactorily with a good dress-hat, the best fit, the finest material, the latest style, or, would a warm hat best suit their fancy, we would beg leave to announce that James C. Dennison, No. 729 Poplar street, has constantly on hand a magnificent selection of gents', youths', and children's hats and caps. As a furrier and fashionable hatter, Mr. Dennison has received the reputation of having no superior. He also has on hand a lot of splendid fur skating caps, gloves, and collars, just suited to the wants of the young people at the present time.

George W. Jenkins, Confectioner.

Christmas dainties for the children and old folks, Christmas "goodies" for all who enjoy a full and complete celebration of that immemorial day. George W. Jenkins, No. 1057 Spring Garden street, has now a fresh stock, expressly suited for holiday use, of fresh paper almonds, filberts, English walnuts, etc., which can be obtained at all times, at the lowest prices. The people should bear this in remembrance when Christmas and the holidays arrive, and supply the wants of themselves and children.

L. Lutz, Dealer in Furniture.

To heads of families, and those who as yet do not come under that category, and to all those contemplating the furnishing of rooms of any kind, we would respectfully give notice that first-class furniture can be obtained at reasonable rates by calling at L. Lutz's furniture establishment, No. 121 South Eleventh street. A large assortment of the latest styles on hand, which will be sold this season at very moderate prices. For durability and good workmanship and neat designs, this furniture has the highest merit.

W. H. Early, Dealer in Dry Goods.

New goods, desirable articles for holiday gifts, opened this week at W. H. Early's, No. 115 North Ninth street:—Heavy dice pattern handloom table linen, at very moderate prices; white linen towels, fringed and unfringed, at from $2·25 to $2·75 per dozen; white linen huck and half bleached huck for towelling, at cheap rates; dress goods, in large quantities and best qualities, Valencia, delaines, silk embroidered polka dot, mohair, English chintz, etc. etc.; men's brown hose, regularly made.

Mrs. R. Dillon, Milliner.

Ladies, you have now a first-class opportunity of equipping yourselves with that most essential and highly decorative article—a bonnet. Mrs. R. Dillon, Nos. 323 and 331 South street, has an elegant assortment of Millinery. Misses' and infants' hats and caps, silks, velvets, crapes, ribbons, feathers, flowers, frames, etc., etc. All the paraphernalia belonging to a right appearing bonnet, hat, or head gear, is here to be found, under the most advantageous circumstances.

John A. Wilson, Dealer in Coal.

The only way in which to keep warm during these cold days of winter, is by having a good stove and plenty of good fuel; and no better fuel can be obtained than the celebrated Lehigh and Schuylkill coal, which is prepared expressly for family use. The merits of this coal have been often tested, and, for heating qualities and cleanliness for stove use, is unsurpassed. It can be had in all quantities at John A. Wilson's yard, No. 1517 Callowhill street, where it is kept under cover. It will be delivered on short notice, well screened, picked free from slate, and at the lowest cash prices.

George A. Cooke, Dealer in Coal.

What is there more pleasant than to go into the humble little cottage, where peace and happiness reign supreme, and witness the domestic scene there displayed? You enter the drawing-room or library, and everything appears cheerful and bright. Your heart seems to overflow with pleasure as you feel the genial warmth that surrounds everything in connection with that lovely home. There sits the father, in his wrapper and slippers, with his feet up to a glowing, beautiful fire; the mother is near by, sewing, while the children are playing about the room with their former Christmas toys. As the father and mother gaze into the open fireplace—where lies the celebrated Preston coal, so beautifully mouldering away—their minds naturally turn towards the poor and needy, and the wife opens the following conversation:—"My dear, I have been thinking of what great comforts we have, and how much we have to be thankful for. In what more worthy way could we show our gratitude to God, than by sending warmth and geniality into the homes of those who we know cannot provide the ways and means to supply the necessaries of life?

"During our long experience in housekeeping, we have never had an article to compare with this 'Preston coal' in many respects; and then it is so very cheap; only $6·50, egg and stove. Sent to all parts of the city." The noble husband is elated with the idea and suggestion of his wife, and in reply states that if she will make out a list, he will go the first thing in the morning to George A. Cooke, No. 1314 Washington avenue, or No. 114 South Third street, the only places where Preston coal can be obtained in its purity, and order a ton to be sent to each one of the parties as a Christmas gift. Mr. Cooke has that happy faculty of knowing just what kinds of coal to keep to suit all kinds of people and draughts. He has also the pure hard Greenwood coal, as well as the genuine Eagle vein, at the same price; and a very superior quality of Lehigh at $6·55 per ton, egg or stove. If you have a very powerful draught, buy the Lehigh. If not quite so powerful, try the Greenwood or Eagle vein. If comparatively light, the Preston is sure to please.

M'lle Keogh, Dealer in Mourning Goods.

Ladies, you can obtain the very best of mourning goods manufactured at the establishment of Mademoiselle Keogh, No. 904 Walnut street, who, having made this kind of goods a specialty, is fully prepared to furnish, at shortest notice, every description and kind of mourning millinery. The stock, in this direction, is exceedingly large and well selected, containing all the different cloths and articles necessary for the wardrobe of those who mourn the death of friends. Particularly the attention of the public is called to the varied and fine assortment of widows' bonnets, caps, veils, ribbons, jets, etc.

The prices of goods are very reasonable, and the articles the finest and best to be found in the market.

Burns & Atkinson, Dealers in Merinoes and Blankets.

Christmas goods in abundance, holiday presents plentiful; goods to suit all who visit Burns & Atkinson, No. 247 South Eleventh street, and No. 1107 Pine street. Dress goods enough to clothe all who need such articles in the city. Cloths, from the common calicoes to the costliest and most beautiful silks. English merinoes, of single and double widths, of all the most desirable colors, and the heaviest cloth imported. Four and one half yards make a full dress of the double width, which for style and texture cannot be surpassed. French merinoes of all the new shades and beautiful patterns. These goods are the greatest inducements which can be offered the public, and make decidedly the cheapest and best dress of all imported fabrics. A full line of dress goods in plaid poplins, and all the leading textures of the season. Of blankets a large assortment is always kept on hand—all wool, heavy and fine, fine and superfine, etc.

McElroy, Dealer in Cloths, Silks, and Dress Goods.

A splendid display of dry goods is made at the establishment of McElroy, No. 11 S. Ninth street, above Chesnut. The counters, shelves, and boxes, every nook and cranny, is filled with valuable goods which compose this large and elegant stock. Cloths and cassimeres for ladies' sacques at prices much less than they can be found at other places offering the same goods.

A mammoth stock of cloths for men's and boys' wear, which, if purchased, will insure the purchaser a good, warm, and neat-appearing garment. Great bargains can be had in black gros grain silks.

In the line of ladies' dress goods the stock is great in quantity, all the heaviest silks, merinoes, poplins, delaines, reps, calicoes, muslins—everything in the dress line, of the best material, all shades and all patterns. The inducements offered are worthy the attention of our lady friends.

T. Simpson's Sons, Dealers in Dry Goods.

We beg leave to draw the attention of our patrons and readers to the inducements, both in shape of the goods offered and in the price demanded, at T. Simpson's Sons', Nos. 922 and 924 Pine street. They are extensive dealers in linens of the finest quality, white and dress goods, of great variety, of all shades and patterns; embroideries, hosiery, gloves, corsets, handkerchiefs, plain and hemstitched, etc., with all manner of articles in the ornamental line. They have a large stock of fancy articles necessary for the toilette table of a lady or gentleman, in the shape of hair, nail, tooth, and plate-brushes, combs, plain and fancy soaps, perfumery, puffs and puff-boxes of foreign and home manufacture, and an indescribable variety of foreign notions, table linens, napkins, towels, plain and colored bordered German roll, Russia, and American crash, burlaps, etc. This is a variety store of necessary articles of general use, both for wear and ornament.

Charles E. Kelley, Dealer in Dry Goods.

Charles E. Kelley, No. 122 South Eleventh street, has a large and complete assortment, at old prices, of all manner of ladies' goods, laces, and lace goods, of all kinds, worked in the highest style of elegance, and of finest texture; lace cuffs, collars, ruffles, and everything in this line. Embroideries and sets, of curious and new designs, attractive and neat, and which cannot fail to meet the wishes of the ladies. White goods of all kinds, and veils of all descriptions, of all tasteful colors, in keeping with the fashion, bordered and unbordered, made to suit the covering of a bonnet or jockey hat. Handkerchiefs in endless profusion; ladies', gents', and children's handkerchiefs of all colors and all qualities. Linen collars and cuffs, and other articles necessary to supply the wants of the public. Notice, ladies, that here can be found "Bradley's Duplex Skirts," which all know cannot be surpassed in style, convenience, and graceful form.

M. Nathans & Sons, Dealers in Liquors.

Gentlemen, you who have a taste for the good old beverages—who believe in cheering the body by a sip of exhilarating drinks—do not forget that among the multiplicity of houses offering importations, none are more reliable, or do more largely in the sale of the best quality of liquors, than the firm of M. Nathans & Sons, No. 19 N. Front street. Their cellars are stocked with the best of brandies, the purest and sweetest of wines, the most excellent of gins, and other delectable drinks. They have never failed to yield satisfaction to all who purchase.

Bourne's Temple of Fashion.

At the "Temple of Fashion," which flourishes at No. 40 N. Sixth street, our friend Bourne has a beautiful stock of hats and caps, of the newest and most select styles. Mr. Bourne has all the most elegant and fashionable styles that can be met with anywhere. His silk hats, or tiles, as they are sometimes irreverently called, are inimitable for their finish. It is perfectly indescribable the style one of his fine hats gives to a person. Such a thing as a shocking bad hat is unknown at his place. There may be found all varieties of soft felt hats, which are so deservedly popular with the great mass of Americans, and also cloth and cassimere hats and caps. Now that the skating season has fairly set in, it may be as well, perhaps, to state that Bourne has a large quantity of splendid skating caps, that are just the thing for those who are enamored of that graceful and invigorating sport. His motto is quick sales and small profits, and he will always be found to live up to it.

Simon Colton & Clarke, Dealers in Champagnes.

Gentlemen: It is necessary, if you would have your Christmas and New Year's table properly supplied, that it should also have that most delectable of beverages, champagne. There is no drink that is so justly celebrated as sparkling champagne. But there are such a number of brands, and so many that are spurious and adulterated, that our citizens know not where they can purchase, and be assured of the good quality of the article. We would state to all those who delight in this exceedingly popular and really excellent drink, that Messrs. Simon Colton & Clark, importers of incomparale beverages, have just received a large invoice of the renowned Carte D'or Champagne, which they hold for sale at agent's prices. The well-known reputation and reliability of the above firm is a sure guarantee that all purchasers of the above article cannot fail to be satisfied with its flavor and rate of sale. Let all gentlemen who are preparing for the advent of the festive scenes attendant upon the coming holidays, not forget that this delightful beverage is a great essential to the complete array of the supper table, and is just the drink to offer a party on a New Year's call.

J. B. Kimes & Co., Dealers in Slate Mantels, Etc.

Builders who are perplexing their "noddles" as to what sort of mantels shall be placed within their new buildings, whether they shall be wood painted in imitation, white marble, or veined marble, etc., we would suggest the propriety of their considering the great beauty of polished slate mantels. These mantels are unsurpassed for durability, beauty, strength, and cheapness. Slate mantels and slate work generally made to order. All these appropriate articles can be had of J. B. Kimes & Cos., No. 2126 and 2128 Chesnut street.

W. Wilson & Son, Jewellers.

Christmas, holiday, and bridal gifts. Our people can now cease from perplexing and muddling their brains on account of the when and where to purchase their stock of Christmas gifts, for the place is found wherein is contained everything valuable, elegant, useful, and most appropriate for a present to themselves or to some relative or friend—William Wilson & Son, silversmiths, and manufacturers and importers of superior plated ware, southwest corner of Fifth and Cherry streets. This establishment was opened in 1812, and its present reputation and past history are proof positive of the high order and excellence of its great variety of work. The Messrs. Wilson have now on hand a very large assortment of silver and plated ware suitable for holiday and bridal presents. The designs of these articles are unique and tasteful. Presentation sets always on hand or furnished on short notice.

All who have left orders for any of these articles, especially the sets, can testify to the high order of merit with which they are gotten up.

J. E. Gould, Dealer in Musical Instruments.

Music—how it charms the ear, how it accords with the feelings and harmonizes with the thoughts! that is—when some touching melody is rippled from some fine-toned instrument by the delicate fingers of a lady. But, surely, if there is anything that produces the most disagreeable of feelings, it is to see some practised player attempt to draw forth a sweet strain of music, and be rewarded by discordant and inharmonious sounds. Persons who, therefore, contemplate the purchasing of a piano, melodeon, or cabinet organ, should look well to the merits and reputation of such before buying and committing themselves to enduring torture by a harsh and inharmonious instrument. Many pianos are presented to the public as those possessing, to a great degree, beauty and excellence of tone. But we feel assured that in this respect Steck & Co.'s pianos, sold only in this city by J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets, have merit to the highest degree.

These beautiful instruments are as strongly recommended for their excellence by the leading American and foreign artists, as any made in this or other countries. Certificates as to their durability, and references from over one thousand persons within and near this city, can be seen.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, which surpass anything in their line, are for sale by the same agent. The inducements offered and the real merits of these instruments, should lead to an examination and test of their capabilities.

W. H. Horstmann & Sons, Manufacturers of Ladies' Trimmings.

A repository for all that is essentially necessary to the right ornamentation of a dress, or the complete equipment of a cloak, is to be found on the corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, under the proprietorship of W. H. Horstmann & Sons.

The citizens of Philadelphia know full well the business standing of this establishment, its high reputation, its solid, substantial, and beautiful selections of goods, and therefore need now only be informed by us as to the extent of the stock and the different departments. No other establishment in the city can surpass this in its large and well-selected assortment of ladies' dress and cloak trimmings. Plain and fancy buttons, cotton trimmings, black and colored galloons, cluny laces, beltings, guipure laces, balmoral trimmings, gimps and ornaments, colored velvet ribbon, bead nets, etc. It would be difficult, an almost herculean, task to attempt the enumeration of all those articles of such various styles necessary to the completion of a dress or cloak. This company are daily receiving from European markets all the latest novelties suited for Christmas gifts. The prices of all are at the lowest gold rates.

Bennett's Fancy Bazaar.

Articles which should not be overlooked in holiday purchases, and which every lady knows full well are indispensable, are those which appertain to the toilette table; such articles are a necessity to every lady who desires to have everything placed in order, and where, at the moment, the article desired can be found. At Bennett's fancy bazaar, No. 20 S. Eighth street, great inducements are offered in Christmas goods. Rich Bohemia toilette sets at one-third their real value, and most appropriate as a Christmas present. Elegant card stands, to ornament the parlor and drawing-room, and without which a room is not completely furnished, are offered at an exceedingly low price. One of the largest and most select stocks of rich fancy goods, from which the visitor cannot fail to make a satisfactory selection, is now being sold for half of the original rates. This establishment is a complete "bazaar" in every sense of the word, containing all that is essential for use and ornament, and articles which could not fail to please those who received them as presents. This institution, under the proprietorship of Mr. Bennett, has long enjoyed an enviable reputation, because of the high merit and worth of its stock.

L. V. Helmbold, Dealer in Cutlery.

One of the schoolboy's first possessions is a pocket-knife. In that he takes the most lasting pride of all his possessions; and there is not a more useful article, both for boys and those of a larger growth. Speaking of boys reminds us of the fact that Mr. L. V. Helmbold has a large and splendid assortment of cutlery of all descriptions at his store, No. 135 South Tenth street. He has also razors, scissors, and shears of all kinds, and table cutlery.

H. Dixon, Dealer in Fancy Goods.

It is a good motto for a person to adopt, "Lay up for a rainy day," both metaphysically and literally. Any one calling in at H. Dixon's fancy goods store, at No. 21 S. Eighth street, cannot fail to be pleased with his fine assortment of superior silk and gingham umbrellas, that always form such a seasonable present. He has also always on hand a large assortment of the most beautiful styles of canes, of all kinds of material, from the plain rattan and Malacca to the very finest gold-headed ebony. Besides these, he has an elegant variety of fancy goods, of all descriptions, and at the most reasonable rates. What could form a more acceptable present for the coming holiday season than a handsome dressing-case, or a toilet set or a travelling satchel. We cordially invite our friends to call on Mr. Dixon, at No. 21 S. Eighth street, and select for themselves.

The Quaker City Business College.

There is no way in which a young man can better fit himself for the active duties of life, than by acquiring a knowledge of the laws that bind himself to his agreements, and the manner of keeping accounts of business between individuals. No man should be without such an acquirement, for it is an indispensable necessity to success in business. It should then be regarded as one of the greatest of blessings that institutions have been founded where a young man, in the course of from three to six months, can obtain that information which would otherwise cost him years of constant and arduous application.

The "Quaker City Business College," located on the corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets, has especial merits in this direction, which should not be overlooked nor forgotten by our youth. Young men who wish to prepare themselves in the best manner for business life, will find it to their advantage to visit this institution. Bookkeeping is here taught not merely in the theoretical only, but in a practical manner, which at once gives a student the experience which would otherwise cost a much greater amount of time and means to acquire. Twenty-five dollars is the cost of a six months' scholarship.

Worne, Dealer in Laces, Etc.

There are no articles of goods appertaining to the wardrobe of a lady which so well ornament the person and the garments, as articles worked from the finest and most beautifully designed lace. Does a lady desire the most elegant ornaments for a ball dress, drawing-room dress, or a party dress, she does not seek them in jewelry, but immediately purchases the most exquisite laces of beautiful styles and pure white color. This she uses, and is much more satisfied with her appearance than she would have been had she worn the trinkets of gold and silver. Now, it is one of the most difficult things of the most particular of ladies to learn where can be had just such laces that will satisfy. We would recommend all such to the reliable establishment of Mr. Worne, No. 38 N. Eighth street, for he has on hand laces from foreign manufactories, and also of domestic work, of all varieties of styles, plain or artistically designed, with bordered edges or edges unbordered. The selection is one of the finest to be found; it cannot be surpassed. The prices are moderate, the goods are always what they are represented to be, and purchasers will always feel satisfied with their articles.

H. Steel & Son, Dealer in Blankets and Dress Goods.

In selecting a good and useful gift for your wife or daughter for the coming holidays, would it not be as well to make a call upon H. Steel & Son, at Nos. 713 and 715 North Tenth street, before directing your footsteps elsewhere? The intensely cold weather we are now experiencing would naturally suggest to the mind the fact that a most useful and acceptable gift would be a few pairs of the elegant blankets which are displayed upon their shelves and counters. They have English blankets which they formerly sold for $25, now selling at $12, and those that were selling for $28 are reduced to $14. Besides these fine English blankets, there is a large assortment of domestic blankets, for sale at very low rates. In the way of dress goods, there are 75-cent silk poplins (plaid) selling at 37½ cents per yard. The best quality handsome, bright plaid poplins are selling at $2, that cost $2·75 to import. In every variety of dress goods they are selling, the prices brought hardly pay the importer 50 cents on the dollar. Now is the time to get a handsome dress pattern very cheaply, and at the same time of the best quality. There is no better opportunity than at Steel & Son's to get bargains.

J. S. Borgenski, Dealer in Artificial Flowers.

One of the most essential adjuncts to a love of a bonnet is a sprig of beautiful flowers. The most elegant and tasteful of these are imported principally from Paris. We make large quantities of the most beautiful flowers in our own country, but for delicacy of finish and for richness of coloring the French are unsurpassed. Mr. J. S. Borgenski, whose store is at No. 21 North Ninth street, has constantly on hand all the most fashionable and newest styles of French artificial flowers, bridal wreaths, feathers, ribbons, velvets, etc. His old-established, and well-known French artificial flower store has been altered throughout and refitted in most elegant style. Mr. Borgenski has, specially for the holidays, every description of flowers, bonnets, wreaths, and millinery goods of all kinds. He never allows his goods to get out of season, but is constantly on the *qui vive* to get the newest styles that come out, to secure them for his customers. His store now presents a most inviting aspect, and a visitor to the store will be well repaid by a view of the many handsome articles that are there displayed. All that a lady could desire in the trimming line is to be found there.

Charles Rumpp, Dealer in Fancy Holiday Goods.

A present for the little ones. What shall it be? is the question that is agitating the mind of many a father, brother, or friend. Perhaps one of the best that could be thought of would be a nicely finished portemonnaie, satchel, work-box, cabs, or dressing-case. For anything in this line we should advise the intended donor to call upon Charles Rumpp, at his store, No. 47 N. Sixth street, where he manufactures all of these things.

R. W. Patrick, Dealer in Coal.

Who does not pity those poor children that we see with baskets and buckets, gathering from the ash heaps that are thrown upon the vacant lots and upon the river banks, the cinders that may chance to be amongst the ashes? We can follow them to their homes, and see how comparatively happy they could be made by an order for a ton of coal upon some such yard as R. W. Patrick & Co.'s, for instance, where all the best varieties of Lehigh, Schuylkill, Hazleton, Mahanoy, Eagle Vein, and other coals can be had.

J. C. Remington, Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We recollect the horrified aspect that was put on when a swell was once told by a young lady attendant in a gentlemen's furnishing store that he would have to be measured for a shirt he was going to get made. Turning his lustreless eyes upon her in amazement, he bawled out, "Good gwacious, must I stwip!" No such a *contretemps* ever occurs in the well-regulated furnishing store of Mr. John C. Remington, No. 40 N. Ninth street. Besides the many other articles in the fancy line, he has got a splendid stock of fine shirts.

H. F. Butler, Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

A good stock of warm under-clothing is an essential part of the outfit of a gentleman. At Mr. H. F. Butler's, No. 142 S. Eighth street, all these and much more can be obtained. Mr. Butler has everything that can be thought of in the gentlemen's furnishing line. A handsome silk-lined dressing-gown, or a dozen fine kid gloves, would make an elegant Christmas gift. He has beautiful and tasteful neckties, and fine shirts of the very best makes.

G. Russell & Co., Jewellers.

Marrying appears to be more in the fashion than ever just at this time, if one may be allowed to judge from the newspapers. And with all this marrying comes the necessity to start the dear one on her voyage of life with a substantial present, that shall remind her of the donor, and be of use to her all through life. What more suitable gift could be made than an elegant set of silver from the establishment of Messrs. G. Russell & Co., No. 22 North Sixth street? There they have constantly on hand the most elegantly designed and highly finished specimens of art. Their stock needs to be seen to be appreciated, both in regard to its quality and price.

Agnew & English, Dealers in Ladies' Cloaks.

In cold weather like the present a cloak is one of the things that naturally occupies the attention of a lady. There are many very pretty styles out this season, and by going to Messrs. Agnew & English, No. 25 South Ninth street, a selection can be made that will be eminently satisfactory for style, finish, and cheapness. A lady must indeed be fastidious who cannot make a satisfactory selection from such an elegant assortment.

J. T. Delacroix, Importer and Dealer in Carpetings, Etc.

The largest and most extensive carpet warehouse in the city, which contains everything in its line attainable, is that of J. T. Delacroix, No. 37 South Second street. This vast stock consists of velvet, Brussels, imperial, three-ply, super ingrain, twilled, and plain Venetian carpets; Brussels of endless variety, and tapestry the most magnificent imported, for the special sales of this establishment; mattings in abundance, floor oil cloths, drugget, rugs, English sheep skin, binding, etc. etc. All these articles are to be sold very low, and to judge of their worth, appearance and order of manufacture, an examination is respectfully solicited, and the price and quality of the goods will be found such as to recompense all who give their patronage. Not only has this firm the most beautiful and costly fabrics suited for the parlor floors of a mansion, but it contains, also, the most durable and neatly made of rag and list carpetings, for those who cannot afford the expense of the other. Window shades, of every variety, are also to be had at this establishment.

Howell & Bourke, Dealers in Paper Hangings.

In our notice, a few days ago, of the establishment of Messrs. Howell & Bourke, dealers in paper hangings, at Fourth and Market streets, we inadvertently stated that they had another establishment at Ninth and Chesnut streets. This last, as is well known, is the store of Howell & Brothers, with whom Messrs. Howell & Bourke have no business connection whatever. The establishments of these two firms are both first-class in all respects.

Epstein & Haines, Dealer in Dry Goods.

Two enterprising young men, Messrs. Epstein & Haines, lately in the firm of Ogen Evans & Co., in Eighth street, have started a large and elegant double store, at Nos. 113 and 113½ N. Ninth street. They have commenced in first-class style, and show the right kind of an enterprising spirit. Their stock of dress goods is unsurpassed for beauty, style, and cheapness. Having adopted the motto of quick sales and small profits, they are living up to their motto in a style that does infinite credit to them as business men. Our friends can very easily make a fine and useful selection from their immense assortment for a Christmas present. They present some of the greatest bargains that have been offered this season in hosiery, gloves, cloths, cassimeres, linens, etc. etc. In the matter of balmorals, we would ask the ladies to step into their store and see the great bargains that are offered. They present great inducements, and it would be well for those who are seeking a place to buy a seasonable and useful present, to call at Nos. 113 and 113½ N. Ninth street.

Milliken, Dealer in Linen Goods.

Milliken's linen store is one of the establishments that enjoys the highest reputation among the ladies and gentlemen, as being the place where can be obtained all manner of linen goods, at moderate rates of sale. In fact, Milliken has the largest, the best selected, and the greatest variety of stock of these kind of goods to be found in the city or country. Ladies' handkerchiefs, gents' handkerchiefs, and children's handkerchiefs, of all sizes, plain or bordered in the most elegant manner. Handkerchiefs enough for all who desire them. The assortment of linen goods is just such as the people cannot fail to make a selection from.

H. Dixon, Dealer in Holiday and Rich Fancy Goods.

In these times of holiday excitement, when it becomes a necessity that all should make purchases of some article or other as a gift, it is well to know where can be had the desired articles without extra running around and its accompanying difficulties.

The establishment of H. Dixon, No. 21 South Eighth street, now contains all that is or can be desired in the gift line. The stock of rich fancy goods is extremely large. The variety comprises everything which can be found or placed within such an establishment. The prices are so low that all can purchase with the greatest economy. Ladies' fancy goods, the richest of fans, beautiful necklaces, ornaments for the person and ornaments for the wearing apparel, bonnets, head-dresses, etc., are in great abundance, and worked with the most artistic skill. None can fail to be pleased with the selection.

James O'Brien, Dealer in Coal.

There is many a poor family that is looking forward with fear and foreboding to the severe privations of the coming winter. What could be a more seasonable gift to such a one than a couple of tons of good coal, which would warm their bodies and their hearts, and cast a ray of sunshine over their darkened paths? An order on our friend Mr. James O'Brien, whose coal yard, on Broad street, below Fitzwater, is always filled with the best qualities of Lehigh and Schuylkill coal, would be such a gift as would be most appropriate and acceptable to a poor family, and be a satisfaction to the giver.

WILLCOX AND GIBBS' NOISELESS PATENT Twisted Loop-Stitch SEWING MACHINE, THE PERFECTION OF MECHANISM! No. 720 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. VI.—No. 148. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION

OF

A CHEAP DEPARTMENT

IN

LADIES' CLOAKS.

ONE THOUSAND

GARMENTS,

From $5·00 to $25·00,

BEING IN MANY CASES ABOUT

ONE HALF

THE CURRENCY VALUE.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT ST.

ALL OUR

PARIS CLOAKS,

AS WELL AS

FINE GARMENTS

Of Our Own Manufacture,

ARE THIS DAY REDUCED

25 PER CENT.

BELOW FORMER PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT St.

OUR STOCK

OF

LADIES' DRESS FURS

IS THIS SEASON

THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST

WE HAVE EVER EXHIBITED.

It comprises

RUSSIAN SABLE,

The most valuable of all Furs.

HUDSON BAY SABLE.

Which ranks next in elegance and variety to the Russian.

EASTERN AMERICAN SABLE.

A popular and durable Fur.

ERMINE,

ASTRACHAN,

RUSSIAN SQUIRREL

GREY CRIMEAN,

PERSIANNE,

FINE CHINCHILLA

Besides many other varieties.

EVERY GARMENT

Has been critically examined, and none allowed to be displayed for sale unless perfect in every respect

All FURS sold by us are warranted NATURAL COLOR.

FURS cleaned, altered, and repaired.

SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

Have Just Opened,

Several Lots of Goods Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of—

Handsome Worked Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from 25 cents up to $1·25.

Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Misses' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20, 25, 28, 30, and 40 cents.

Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 37½, 45, 50, and 62½ cents.

Boys' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 15 and 20 cents.

Several lots of Ladies' Companions, Purses, and Portemonnaies, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, and Toilet Sets, Fancy Perfumery, etc.

Paris Silk Fans of our own importation, very cheap.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.

Misses' Cloth Gloves.

Ladies' and Misses' White Cloth Gloves.

A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.

Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.

Heavy Shaker Flannels.

Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

N. B.—Just opened, 10,000 yards BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at the very lowest prices; lower than they have been sold for several years. 12 21 2t

CALICOES! CALICOES!

TEN THOUSAND YARDS

BEST ENGLISH CALICOES,

AT (20) TWENTY CENTS PER YARD.

THREE THOUSAND YARDS

CALICOES,

BEST MADDER COLORS,

AT (18) EIGHTEEN CENTS PER YARD.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET.

12 21 3t

LADIES' CLOAKS.

PRICES REDUCED VERY LOW

TO CLOSE OUT STOCK,

AT

ACNEW & ENGLISH'S,

No. 25 South NINTH Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT.

11 28 fmwlmrp

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS CHEAP ENOUGH

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

ARE SELLING,

AT THE

VERY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE

MAGNIFICENT STOCK.

FINEST FROSTED BEAVERS.
ROYAL CHINCHILLAS.
VELOURS AND WHITNEYS.
MAGNIFICENT OVERCOATINGS.
FINEST STOCK CLOAKINGS.
ALL THE NOVELTIES.
CLOAKINGS FROM $2 UP.
NOBBY CASSIMERES.
FINEST CASSIMERES MADE.
LOW GRADES CASSIMERES.
BLACK FRENCH DOESKINS.
BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
RICHLY-TRIMMED CLOAKS.
ELEGANT SACQUES, CHEAP.
HANDSOME SHAWLS, CHEAP AS EVER.
GARNET AND MODE POPLINS.
GARNET AND BLUE MERINOES.
SUPERB POPLIN AND MERINO STOCK.
MERRIMAC CALICOES.
ALL-WOOL DELAINES, 50 CENTS.
CHRISTMAS DRESS GOODS.
BALMORALS EXTRA CHEAP.
CHRISTMAS SCARFS.
BLANKETS LOW DOWN.
BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS, 30 CENTS.

12 15 12t4p

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Fine Table Cloths.

Fine Napkins and Doylies.

Fine Damask Towels.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs,

Gents' Handkerchiefs,

NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

LINEN GOODS

IN THE CITY. 17 t12 31rp

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN

OVERCOATINGS

Of all grades, from late Auction Sales,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Heavy and Medium Coatings,

FANCY GOODS FOR SUITS,

CASSIMERES FROM 80 CENTS TO $1·50,

With a Full Line of Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

ABOVE WILLOW.

12 21 6t

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

R. T. WHITE & CO.,

Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of

COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.

HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.

COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.

JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets

GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.

EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc.

No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.

R. T. WHITE. J. B. DU BOIS.

11 7 wthit93mrp

DRY GOODS.

The Cheapest, Best, and most Useful

Christmas presents, at BAMBERGER & BROS.', No 105 North EIGHTH Street.

Christmas Presents, Christmas Presents

—BAMBERGER BROS. have received this week a very large assortment of Goods, suitable for Presents, which they sell at unusually low prices, a very large assortment of French Fancy Goods, Work Boxes, Pocket Books, French China figures, Satchels, etc., at about half the regular prices. BAMBERGER & BROS., No. 105 North EIGHTH Street.

Hdkfs., Hdkfs., Hdkfs, for Presents.

—Just received, an immense assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs. plain, hemstitched and embroidered, at extremely low prices. Also, a fine assortment of white and colored Silk Hdkfs. for Gentlemen, at BAMBERGER BROS.', No. 105 North EIGHTH St.

Gloves, Gloves—Scarlet, White, Blue,

And all other colors of Cloth Gloves for Ladies and Children. Also, a very large assortment of Men's Gloves, at very low prices. BAMBERGER BROS.', No. 105 North EIGHTH Street.

Hosiery, Hosiery.—The Cheapest and

Best Ladies', Men's and Children's Hosiery in the city, at BAMBERGER BROS.', No 105 North EIGHTH St.

Bamberger Bros.', No. 105 N. EIGHTH

Street, Importers of Hosiery, Gloves, Undershirts, etc., have the most complete assortment of the above articles, which they retail at Importers' prices.

Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers.

Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers.
Boy's Merino Vests and Drawers.

Children's Merino Vests and Drawers, of every size and quality and description, at Importers' and Manufacturers' prices, at BAMBERGER BROS.', No. 105 North EIGHTH Street, third door above Arch.

Best Needles and Pins at 4 Cents a Paper.

Best Pearl Buttons at 4, 6, and 8 cents.
Best Tooth Brushes at 6, 8 and 10 cents.
Hair Brushes; Corsets; Linen Goods, etc., at Retail and Wholesale Prices, at BAMBERGER BROS.
12 20 4t

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

Nos. 113 and 113½ N. NINTH Street, above Arch (of the late firm of OWEN EVANS & CO.).

GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.

Bankrupt stocks bought for cash at the New York and Philadelphia auction sales at those slaughtering low prices you hear so much talk about now-a-days, and you can see them by giving us a call. We do not have to look at our stock and say, "Oh my, what a loss!" Our stock is fresh, not bought when gold was 62·50, but at the present low prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

100 pieces plaid Dress Goods, 25 to 37½c.
50 " double width Plaids, 37½, worth 62½c.
25 " full 1¼ yard wide Merino, all colors, 75c., worth $1·25.
5 " Lupin's Twilled Merino, finest in the city, 87½c.

In fact, all kinds of Dress Goods at prices that please every one wishing to purchase a dress at a low price.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, AT BARGAINS.

Gents' Undershirts and Drawers, from 68c. to $2.
Gents' heavy Half Hose, from 12½ to 50c.
Gents' three ply warranted all Linen Collars, 12½c., worth 25c.
Ladies' Hose, from 12½ up to 55c.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 up to $1·25, from auction.
Ladies' Gloves, from 23 to 63c., from auction.
10 pieces Lead Bridling, 17½c., worth 25c.
Mourning Goods at great bargains.

BANKRUPT STOCK BALMORALS.

500 Ladies' Balmorals, 4 yards wide, 1¾ yard long, $2, sold last season at $5.

CASSIMERES, LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, AND FLANNELS.

25 pieces fine all-wool Flannel, 50c.
5 pieces red twilled all-wool Flannel, 33c.
5 pieces grey twilled all-wool Flannel, 38c.
5 pieces full yard wide Flannel, 36c.
Full yard-wide Ballardvale, 40c.
Full yard-wide Shaker, 50c.
Cassimere from 23c. to $1·10.
Best American Calicoes, 12c.
1 case best Merrimac Chintz, 18½c.
Muslins, 12½c.; Williamsville, 34c., genuine
Best quality Hoop-skirts, cheap.

BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES, LOW.

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, slightly soiled, 25c. to $1.
Best quality Kid Gloves, $1·20, every pair warranted not to tear. By paying 25c. extra, then if they do tear, another pair given without charge.

Every assortment of Dry Goods cheap; and we flatter ourselves that we can give you bargains, as our motto is

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,

and turn the nimble sixpence often, which we do carry out, as any one can see from the crowd we have, and the large amount we sell. All we ask of you is a call. Small store, small rent, and small profits. All goods marked in plain figures.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

(Of the late firm of Owen Evans & Co.).

Nos. 113 and 113½ N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

12 21 2t Price & Wood's Old Stand.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST.

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7. $8. $9. $10, $11, $12. and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES

Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices of my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!

LUPIN'S FABRICS

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·50 to $1·25.
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1·50 to $1·25.

IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.

40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1·25.
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.

FROM AUCTION.

Several lots of striped Poplins, a bargain.

JUST RECEIVED.

One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best good $2·50.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.

BALMORALS! BALMORALS!

Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting and Pillow-case Muslins.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

A large stock at low prices.
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.

C. D. WISHAM,

9 22 smth3m No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The subscribers have received some choice articles of Dry Goods, eminently suitable, from their usefulness and rarity, to make

Acceptable Christmas Presents,

Such as EXTRA BED BLANKETS. The finest made.

SPLENDID DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in sets.

NAPKINS to match.

FRENCH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS. Unique designs.

FRINGED FRENCH TABLE CLOTHS.

FRINGED FRENCH NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

SUPERIOR FRENCH DAMASK TOWELS, with and without Fringes.

FANCY AND HUCKABACK TOWELS, French and English Colored Borders and Fringe.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, extra fine.

EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

Also, in our fancy stock, which can be sold at the lowest price:—

LADIES' EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HDKFS., with Initials.

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED AND HEMMED, with Initials.

EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN SETS, in very great variety, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT St.

JAMES McMULLAN.

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior family use

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

11 28 1m] No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

AT RETAIL.

SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS, AND

DRESS GOODS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

15 6trp

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.

Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices, we are prepared to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW OLD PRICES.

Williamsville Muslin at 35½ cents.
Forresdale Muslin at 31¼ cents.
Wamsutta Muslin at 37½ cents.
Brown Sheetings very cheap.
Large assortment of Flannels, from 25 to 37½ cents per yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from $1·75 to $10 per yard. Full stock.
LYONS VELVET, $12, worth $15, warranted all Silk.
VELVET from $11 to $22 per yard.
Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.

9 26 tuths3m

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

OF A USEFUL CHARACTER.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Have now open a full assortment of the following Goods, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PLAIN IRISH POPLINS,
DRESS GOODS in every variety,
LYONS BLACK VELVETS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKING,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS,
BLANKETS, ETC. ETC.,

Together with our large stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

All of which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in the city. 12 11 tuths6t

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just opened several lots of handsome Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' and Misses' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
Boys' Colored Border Handkerchiefs.

JUST OPENED,

1600 Paris Silk Fans, of our own importation, very cheap.

Several lots of Ladies' Companions, Cabas, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Toilet Sets, Tool Boxes, etc.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves; Children's Cloth Gloves; Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.

Domestic Goods at the very lowest market Prices.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, All-wool and Domet Flannels, heavy Shaker Flannels.

Red and Grey, Plain and Twilled Flannels.

Just opened, 5000 yards Prints, fast colors, 18½ cents.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Daily receiving something new, suitable for presents. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

Just received from auction, Shaker Flannel, cotton and wool, 25 cents, a bargain.

Best Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at reduced prices.

All-wool and Domet Flannels, 31, 33, 37c., etc etc.

Best American Prints, 18½ cents.

Delaines, etc. etc.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1·37, $1·50, etc.

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1·25 to $2 50.

FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Fine assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.

Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered Hdkfs.

Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 37, 50, 62, and 75 cents.

Portemonnaies, large assortment, 37 cents up.

Ladies' Companions, Imported Inkstands, etc.

Wax Dolls, Card Presses, Ash Stands, etc,

Imported Brushes, Combs, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29 6] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—Open at night during next week.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OFFERING SOME FINE GOODS LOW FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EXPENSIVE LONG SHAWLS.
LYONS CLOAK VELVETS.
MAGNIFICENT SILKS.
RICHEST PLAID POPLINS.
FINEST REPS AND POPLINS.
MELODEON AND PIANO COVERS.
ROB ROY WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
P. S.—MERRIMAC PRINTS, FAST COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
PREMIUM BLANKETS. 11 2 mws

COOK & BROTHER

IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY GOODS,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

Have Received (by Steamer "Peruvian,")

Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·40.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·60.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2 00.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2 50.
Gents' English Merino Vests, $2·87.
Domestic Vests and Pants, greatly reduced.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1·25 to 87 cents.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1·87 to $1 50.

As all our FOREIGN GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our

TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4p

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,

No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic, Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

9 5 No. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¾ yards round.

THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms

No. 628 ARCH Street,

12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER a good fine double bed all-wool White Blanket for three dollars and fifty cents ($3 50) per pair; better for $4 per pair; better for $4 50 per pair; extra large size for $5 per pair; extra heavy and superior for $6 per pair; largest 12 4 for $7 per pair; extra for $8 per pair.

This stock of Blankets is very slightly stained on about one-half of them; the others are perfect. They are direct from the mill. They are less than the wool cost; less than they were sold for before the war, and as good a bargain as we ever sold.

E. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

Evening Telegraph

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1866.

THE NEW YORK GOLD ROOM.

A Lively Picture—How the Operators Shout and Speculate.

The editor of the Chicago *Tribune* recently visited the Gold Room in New York, and has written a description of it, which is the best and most interesting that we have seen. We copy the material passages:—

THE GOLD ROOM A CURIOSITY.

"New York is the commercial focus of the continent, and the Gold Room is the focus of New York. In a little courtyard surrounded by four walls, and closed in with a roof, having a circuitous passage-way from Broad street, may be witnessed, at any hour of the day, and six days in the week, a scene which has not its likeness in earth or heaven. Whether its parallel can be found in hell I will not undertake to say. Perhaps it can, but this much I consider certain, that the New York Gold Room is to-day the greatest curiosity in the world.

"Imagine a rat-pit in full blast, with twenty or thirty men ranged around the rat tragedy, each with a canine under his arm, all yelling and howling at once, and you have as good a comparison as can be found in the outside world, of the aspect of the Gold Room, as it strikes the beholder on his first entrance. The furniture of the room is extremely simple. It consists of two iron railings and an 'indicator.' The first railing is a circle, about four feet high and ten feet in diameter, placed exactly in the centre of the room. In the interior, which represents the space devoted to rat-killing in similar establishments, is a marble Cupid throwing up a jet of pure Croton."

"LAME DUCKS."

* * * "The other railing is a semicircle twenty or thirty feet from the central one. This outer rail fences off the 'lame ducks' and 'dead beats'—men who have once been famous at the 'rat-pit, but have since been 'cleaned out.' Being unable to settle their 'differences,' they are not allowed to come inside. Solvency is the first essential of the Gold Room. Nothing bogus is allowed to interfere with the serious business in hand. Nevertheless these 'lame ducks' and 'dead beats' cannot keep away from the place. Day after day they come and range themselves along their iron grating and look over at the 'rat-pit' with the strangest expression of intelligent vacancy and longing despair that can be found this side of purgatory. They seem to be a part of the furniture of the room. While I was there I did not see one of them move or speak, and when they winked it was with much the same spirit that an owl at midday lowers the film over his eyes and hoists it again."

THE "INDICATOR."

"The 'Indicator,' which is the third piece of furniture in the room (or the fourth, if we count the 'dead beats'), is a piece of mechanism to show the changes in the market. It is something like an old fashioned New England clock, seven or eight feet high, with open space at the top disclosing three figures and a fraction, as 141¼, at which the market stood when I entered. The figures being moveable, a slight manipulation will manifest any change in the market. Connected with the indicator is a plain desk, with a book on it, in which are recorded all the movements of the indicator, with the hour and minute at which each movement takes place. The floor of the establishment is rather a pavement, with circular steps or terraces rising from the centre to the circumference. 'Neat but not gaudy' is the general aspect of the premises. Of course such an institution could not exist without a telegraph office. Accordingly we find one, communicating with the Gold Room by a row of windows, through which despatches are constantly passing.

THE SHOUTING.

"Having given the external appearance of the concern, we now come to business. Three things seem to be in demand—lungs, note books, and pencils. Wow-wow-wow-wow-wow, yah-yah-yah-yah, from twenty or thirty throats, around the pit, all at once, and kept going from morning till night, from Monday till Saturday—is what presents itself to the ear of the beholder. The voices of the gentry around the circle are for the most part *tenori*, with now and then a *falsetto* and a *basso*. I shall not soon forget a *basso profundo* in the ring, who drew his breath at regular intervals, and announced his desires with a seriousness truly remarkable. He was a thick-set man, with capacious chest, shaggy head, keen eyes, and rusty whiskers, which curved upward from his inferior maxillary bone in the most determined manner. He cocked his head on one side, thrust his chin as far over the railing as possible, and made himself heard every time. He put in his B flat in regular cadences like the trombone performer in a mill pond of a summer evening, drowning for the moment all the fiddles in the frog community—or like the double-bass crashes in the overture to *Tannhauser*, which, by-the-way, might pass for 'Gold Room Potpourri' without the alteration of a single note.

BUSINESS.

"Among the faces constantly swinging around the circle there is a marked preponderance of Israelites. * * * But they do not, by any means, monopolize the business. There are young Yankees here, apparently not more than twenty-one years of age, with downy cheeks and shrewd eyes, wow-wowing and yah-yahing at each other across the railing, and whisking their pencils with phonographic velocity. You see no smiles in this ring. Many of the operators are smoking, but they have no time for conundrums. Commencing betimes in the morning, they must buy and sell gold enough before night to pay for Chicago twice over. Putting the purchases and sales together, they will not unfrequently amount to one hundred millions of dollars. In a few cases only is the gold actually delivered. Balances are settled with gold certificates. The existing method of settling the business of the day is by giving checks—each man drawing a check for each purchase, or receiving one for each sale. But they are not satisfied with the slow-coach method of doing business. They must needs have a gold clearing-house, where the whole business of the room can be thrown into a hopper, and the "difference" ground out at one turn of the wheel. This project is now on foot. It will, of course, facilitate business very much.

"But what does it all amount to? I had almost said that the Gold Room regulates all the prices in the United States. It does not regulate, but it records them. The Gold Room is itself regulated by the outside world. Each movement of the 'indicator' is the resultant of all the forces at work in America, Europe, Asia and Austria, which can possibly affect the value of United States currency or United States bonds. It follows that the operators in the Gold Room should be, at the same time, the best informed and the most intelligent business men in the country. They must not only have the best and latest information, but they must be able to determine instantly what is the effect of any given fact which may come to their knowledge. They must be able to resolve the most complicated problems in mental arithmetic without a moment's hesitation.

SPECULATION.

"If the Secretary of the Treasury has decided upon a certain measure of financial policy, or the President upon a certain measure of foreign policy; if there is a short crop, or a Fenian rebellion, or a trouble in Europe, or a heavy immigration, or a great oil discovery, or a change in the tariff, or anything else which can affect the currency or the public credit, they must be able to melt down the mass and weigh the product instantly. This is the work of omniscience, and of course no man can do it. Nor can the whole Gold Room do it accurately at all times. Now and then the price will run up wildly upon a given state of facts, and run down again as rapidly when it is discovered that the facts are not having the effect which was generally expected by the operators. They are pretty cool and accurate in their calculations, but the atmosphere of the Gold Room almost inevitably perverts a man's judgment, and brings him to grief in the long run. A few days ago word came that President Johnson had sent a despatch of five thousand words by the Atlantic cable to Paris.

"This was known in the Gold Room before the despatch had got out of the Washington telegraph office—perhaps, before it had left the State Department. Great was the powwow in the Gold Room. Gold rose from 140¼ to 143¼. A Western merchant, who happened to be there, turned the matter over in his mind, and concluded that it did not make much difference what kind of a despatch Mr. Seward had sent to Europe. He reasoned that the people were not well enough pleased with Andrew Johnson to follow him into a foreign war, even if that were the purport of the despatch. He called a broker to his side and authorized him to operate for a decline within three days, and made four thousand dollars by having at the moment a grain more of common sense, or a better acquaintance with the temper of the American people, than the average of the Gold Room.

CONFUSION.

"I remarked at the beginning that the Gold Room was a great curiosity, and that it furnished a remarkable illustration of the capabilities of the human mind. The proceedings of the Board of Stock Brokers have been often described as a Bedlam in which all shout at once, and shout without ceasing, and yet transact business in the most expeditious and orderly manner. The Stock Board is provided with a moderator and two reporters, thus having the semblance of parliamentary law for its government. The Gold Board has nothing of the kind. It is a ceaseless jangle, a whirlpool of voices, without order, without umpire, referee, or stakeholder. Yet as it spins on, millions upon millions are bought and sold, the prices of all goods, wares, merchandise, produce, bonds, stocks, and property generally throughout the country are marked up or down, obediently to the inexorable 'indicator' in the Gold Room.

"How these men can understand each other, and avoid making mistakes, is a mystery. In any large telegraphic office in the country you will see twenty or thirty Morse instruments clicking together, and perhaps a House printing-machine adding its hop-skip-and-jump to the chorus. Each operator hears and understands his own instrument, even though he be ten feet from it, and he does not hear any other. I have often paused to admire the scene in a large telegraph office as a wonderful example of the perfectibility of the human ear; but in the Gold Room one must not only discern separate sounds in the midst of dense confusion, and record them accurately, but must have all his wits on the stretch at once, and yet preserve a perfect equilibrium of judgment.

"Now and then the noise flags, and almost ceases. While I was there, it ceased for a moment entirely. The smokers placidly puffed their blue wreaths upward, and the murmur of the little fountain became audible. In ten seconds Bedlam had broken loose again wilder than ever. 'Market excited,' said my friend, to whose politeness I was indebted for an introduction to the room; and almost immediately the indicator rose from 141¼ to 141½. The idea that these twenty or thirty men were 'the market,' and that when they exchanged yells a trifle more vociferously than usual, 'the market was excited,' struck me as so droll that I laughed immoderately. It was nevertheless true. These men were 'the market,' and the market was excited. Some spark of information had just come from some quarter of the globe, which warranted the operators in believing that United States legal-tender notes were worth a fraction less than they were ten seconds before. The Gold Room is as sensitive to news as the 'thermo-electric pile' to heat.

CLASSES OF OPERATORS.

"There are two classes of operators in the Gold Room—commission men and speculators. The former buy and sell for others. With them it is 'heads I win, tails you lose.' Their commission is a certainty, and if they can resist the temptation to do a little on their private account they make money. The speculators make none! Rich to-day, poor to-morrow, is the rule with them. Those who make money cannot get away. When a man makes a million in the Gold Room, it is as though he had swallowed a gallon of salt water at one draught to quench his thirst. He must have more. So he stays and loses it. If he loses more than he has, and cannot pay his differences, he must take his place at the outer railing. Even then he cannot drag himself away from the place. The evil genius of gambling has possession of him. It holds him fast. 'Yonder,' said my companion, 'is a young man who might have gone away with two millions of dollars. He was worth it once. He is now among the 'dead-beats,' as poor as any of them. They have all been rich in their time.' I looked over to the 'dead-beat' apartment, and saw a youth whose cast of countenance might have inspired Tennyson to write the 'Lotus Eaters.' Such mild and melancholy eyes, such an expression of fixed uncertainty and motionless unrest, it would be hard to find save in the Gold Room or a faro-table. Of the 'dead-beats' generally it might be said:—

> "'In the afternoon they came unto a land,
> In which it seemed always afternoon,
> All round the coast the languid air did swoon,
> Breathing like one that hath a weary dream.'

"Applying to the Gold Room the rule of averages, it stands to reason that nobody should make money in the long run. Buying and selling gold produces no wealth. The miner in California brings gold into the world. He adds to the stock of a useful commodity. But the broker in the Gold Room adds nothing to it. Out of nothing, nothing comes. But these men are not really buying and selling gold. Gold is the only stable thing going. It is *in equilibrio*, or so nearly thus, that its fluctuations take place only through periods of years. The men of the Gold Room are really buying and selling United States currency. Is anything to be made, in the aggregate, out of this? Certainly not. Paper money, as Hawthorne somewhere says, is but the shadow of a shade. They might as well trade so many tons of moonshine—'seller three'—as to stand there gambling in the paper promises of the Government. I speak of the transactions as a whole; of course somebody makes and somebody loses in nearly every transaction. Sometimes an operator will have a run of extraordinary luck, which induces him to believe that he knows it all. When he reaches this point he is gone! The idea of one's infallibility is fatal in the Gold Room—or out of it, for that matter.

USES OF THE GOLD ROOM.

"To say that the Gold Room is not useful would be altogether wrong. It is not only useful but necessary. I should not wish any friend of mine to do much business in it, but it must be recognized as a necessity of the times. Its method of doing business was never invented by anybody. Men slid into it, just as men slid into the practice of using gold and silver for money. It has been found that the work can be done more economically and expeditiously by the rat-pit mode than any other. If it could be done any faster, or any cheaper, by the operators standing on their heads, they would do so.

"If Young America is to be found in the Gold Room, younger America is to be found at the doorway. The Gold Room and the open Stock Board are in the same building. I noticed, when I entered from Board street, that a number of seedy individuals were buying and selling shares of Mariposa and Northwestern on the sidewalk. As I came out, a ragged boy, about eight years old, with a pencil and scrap of paper in his hand, plucked me by the coat and exclaimed:—'Mithter, how'th Quickthilver?' This precocious operator thought I had come out of the Stock Board. Surely, I thought, here is the commercial focus of the continent.

A Swedish Dinner—Baron Wahrendorff, one of the great noblemen of Sweden, and among the foremost gourmands in Europe, gave, on the 15th ult., the first of a series of dinners of a "very exquisite" character. Port wine of the year 1760 was served.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw6m

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Lechler, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
12 11 26t W RUSHTON, Jr, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 8 s4t W. L. SCHAFFER Cashier.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the stockholders will be held on FRIDAY, December 21, at the office No 129 South FRONT, at 3 30 P. M., to decide upon the future course of the Company, and other matters of importance.
12 11 10t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 247 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.
The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.
Orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—
Life Membership.....$25 00
Annual Membership..... 3 00
Entrance Fee..... 1 00
Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary.
12 12 wfm 22t No. 739 MARKET Street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,
Regenerating Extract or Milleflcurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6s No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TREASURER of the Organization composed of persons interested in and opposed to selling the GERMAN LUTHERAN BURIAL GROUND, EIGHTH Street, below Vine, is authorized to receive moneys and subscriptions to carry out the above object. Prompt attention requested. HENRY GEAMBO,
12 20 6t* No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS,
Good from December 22, 1866, to January 2, 1867, will be issued at reduced fares between all stations on the main road and branches.
12 20 10t G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—THIRD ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, December 22, 1866.
Active and Contributing Members desiring tickets can procure them of the Committee, at the Club Rooms, No. 815 CHESNUT street. Hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. 12 19 4t

AMONG THE GOOD THINGS NOW being offered to an appreciative public, is a beautiful Dress Hat for Gentlemen's Winter Wear, prepared by WARBURTON, Hatter, CHESNUT Street, next door to Post Office. Call and see it. 12 19 11t

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

OPERA GLASSES,
GOLD SPECTACLES,
Children's Magic Lanterns,
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
12 18 6t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY,
(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),
No. 622 MARKET ST.
A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuthsim

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc, etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches etc,
11 11 mth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
FINE OPERA GLASSES,
ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOKS,
AND MUSIC FOLIOS.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
12 14 lit] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS
ESTABLISHED IN 1812.
WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
SILVERSMITHS
AND
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,
Have on hand a large and general assortment of
Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.
PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,
Or furnished at short notice. 11 24 1mrp

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.
Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.
FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.
Purchasers invited to call
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15 4p

KITCHEN & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW STORE,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
WITH A FULL STOCK OF
WATCHES. JEWELRY.
Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.
FANCY GOODS, Etc.
Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.
They solicit an inspection of their goods.
C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.
N. RULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SMITH & DREER,
S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,
Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.
A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp
THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and careful selected stock of fine stones, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Paten Lever, and plain Watche fully repaired and warranted. [10 31ec 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 13 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 13§

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM CHOCOLATE
AND
COCOA WORKS.
The subscriber has recently erected the most extensive and complete works in the State for the manufacture of all kinds of
CHOCOLATE,
OF THE FINEST VARIETY.
CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS
For Christmas Holidays, as follows:—
Chocolate Creams, St. Nicholas, Americanos, Almonds, Jellies, Pistache, Pralines, Cordials, Drops Jim Crows, Bells, Portuguese, Figures, Medallions, Paste, and Chocolate Caramels.
THE VARIETIES OF
TABLE CHOCOLATE
Are Breakfast, Commercial, and Double Extra Chocolate.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
12 19 6t] No. 1210 MARKET Street.

HANDSOME LADY APPLES.
PATE DE FOIS GRAS,
Fresh Importation.
STILTON CHEESE.
ALMERIA GRAPES, Large Clusters.
Extra Large Raisins.
Princess Paper Shell Almonds.
ROBERT DONNELL & SON,
No. 806 WALNUT STREET.
12 20 4t

MINCED MEAT.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER FRANKLIN AND SPRING GARDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
His Ne Plus Ultra MINCED MEAT, made of the purest and best articles, under his own eye, sustains its well-known reputation.
FAMILIES
Would study their interest by buying the Ne Plus Ultra.
Sold by all the Grocers in the city. 12 20 3t

NEW FRUIT.
Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins. Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH VINE Sts.

G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street.
KEYSTONE FLOUR STORE.
Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal,
Buckwheat and Rye Flour,
Corn, Oats, and Mill Feed of every description, sent to all parts of the city
Free of Charge. [12 19 1mrp*

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

NEW RUBBER DEPOT.—WILSON, HAUER & CO, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, have opened a New Rubber Depot, for the sale of Rubber Goods of every description.
Patent Cork Rubber Shoes and Boots.
Patent Cork Mattresses
Patent Cork Cushions.
Patent Spring Bottoms.
Patent Stuffed Muffs.
Patent Cork Life Preservers.
Patent Cork Rubber Soles.
Also, Guns, Pistols, Ladies' and Gents' Skates, Parlor Croquet and Parlor Base Ball, Parlor Skating, Skating Muffs, Skating Jackets, by PHILIP WILSON & Co.,
12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
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CHRISTMAS DECORATION.

"HOW DOES IT LOOK?"

'Neath the frosty sky sounds, sweet and clear,
The joyous music of Christmas bells,
Onward borne by the breeze more near,
Blest is the tale their melody tells!
Nature is wrapped in her shroud of white,
Cold without is the evening air;
See from yon windows there shines a light,
Happiness, warmth, within are there.
Lustrous holly and mistletoe glisten
In gay festoons from the dark oak wall,
Sweet young voices with laughter,—listen,—
Wake the echoes of Elmsley Hall.
Ivy and laurel fitfully gleam,
Daintily placed by a fair young hand,
Lit by the flame with its ruby beam,
Closely with critical eye now scanned.

How does it look? is it decked aright?
Is yon garland there as it ought to be?
Then holly glows bright in the glad fire-light,
The wreaths of laurel are fair to see:
The circlets of ivy gracefully twine
Round the mirror, like cloud-wreaths round a star.
The mistletoe berries as silver shine—
There is something else that is fairer far.

"How does it look?" 'Tis a sweet young face:
Eyes that are gentle, so soft, so pure;
Full of each tender, maidenly grace,
Lit with a look, though gay, demure!
A face that shines forth like an April day,
Where a sigh and a smile together vie:
The smile is victor, and yet one may
Know that beneath there lurks the sigh.

"How does it look?" Long leagues away
Some one sits in the evening gloom
Musing alone; his fancies stray
To one much-loved face, to a well-known room.
"How does it look?" that smooth young brow,
Those soft blue eyes which the teardrops dim:
Does she not think of the wanderer now?
Are not her thoughts away with him?

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

Christmas once again has come,
Bringing with him, frolic, mirth:
Taking back the wanderer home,
Scattering joy throughout the earth.
Merry faces, gay with laughter,
Follow in his jocund train:
"Christmas comes!" Let roof and rafter
Echo back the cry again!
Hail the monarch—thus 'tis right—
With a crown of holly bright:
Place upon his hoary brow
Silver beads of mistletoe!
Children, put the task-book by,
Let us hold high revelry!
"Hither come with mirth and glee,"
Christmas calls, "around my tree!"
Quick they come—a joyous band,
Childish faces, smiling bright:
Round the Christmas tree they stand,
Dazzled by its glittering light:
Sisters, brothers, cousins, there—
Something waits them every one,
For to all is Christmas fair;
He denies his gifts to none.
Gaily shines the light around
From the branches to the ground;
On the dark-green foliage beams,
With its merry laughing gleams,
Lighting up, with joyous glow,
Presents swinging to and fro:
"See my gifts!" says Christmas, "see
How they dance upon my tree!"
Hear their gentle shouts of joy,
As they throng the tree beside;—
Arthur, Edward, Lily, Floy,
All have gone for Christmas tide—
All to grandpapa's have gone.
Auntie gives them each a prize,
Something good for every one,
Listen to their merry cries!
Christmas, as through life they go,
Will it thus be always so?
Will there be for every one
Prizes rich, and blanks for none,
In life's lottery as in thine,
Upon which the tapers shine?
Christmas, tell me, will it be
Then, as now, upon thy tree?

A PLEASANT CHRISTMAS STORY.

SIR GUY'S GOBLET.

BY MISS ANNIE THOMAS, THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH NOVELIST, AUTHORESS OF "DENIS DOUNE," "WALTER GORING," "PLAYED OUT," ETC. ETC.

It was the second or third day of December when the postman, after a long period of total abstinence from double-knocking at our door, fell away into moderation, and left us a couple of letters.

We were living alone together, my brother's widow and I, and our interests, and consequently our correspondents, were not numerous. She was my senior by—no matter how many years, but quite enough to render the arrangement a perfectly proper one, even according to the most severe conventional code, although I was unmarried, and still called a girl by verbally well-disposed friends.

My brother had been dead about eighteen months. He had died worn out, broken down, used up—these are several phrases descriptive of the same thing. In plain English, he had "gone to his death" in the columns of a daily paper—gone to it as unflinchingly, as theroically, as cheerfully as any one of that gallant band who made the never-to-be-too-frequently-quoted charge at Balaclava. But he belonged to a noble army of martyrs whose deeds do not get recorded by laureates; so when he fell down in fighting the hard fight of the daily press, the ranks closed, and nobody missed him—nobody, at least, save his wife and his sister. Very few people seem to be missed when they fall out of their places, however it may be in reality.

It is a fact, and therefore, in the face of all precedent, I will state it, but there had never existed a grain of anything save the kindliest feeling between my sister-in-law and myself. She had never feared "my interference." I had never accused her even in my heart of attempting to alienate Guy's affections from me. The result of this abnegation of the time-honored rights of sisters-in-law was, that while Guy lived we all carried on the war merrily and happily; and when Guy died, we decided that it would be very hard for the two who were left to part. She was alone in the world, and I was virtually, though not nominally, alone too. There was an uncle of my mother's alive, to be sure; but he was like my father's crest to me, merely a badge of respectability—nothing more, to be mentioned in a modulated voice even to myself—a baronet—Sir Guy Pomfret. My mother had felt that she was taking almost a liberty in naming her only son after the mighty head of her house. But she had done it, and even dared to apprize him of it—which act of fealty Sir Guy rewarded by sending my brother a little morocco box containing a small embossed silver mug—"goblet" he called it in his letter; but as it was not capable of containing half-a-pint of anything, we declined using the the more pretentious appellation in familiar converse, and it came to be known in the household as "Guy's mug."

Of course we were sitting at our breakfast table when these two letters arrived. Every body is sitting at breakfast when letters arrive, in fiction. We were discussing our probable chances of passing a remarkably dreary Christmas, when the girl who served us in our uncomfortable lodgings came in with our letters, which we seized with the eagerness people who have not received a written word for weeks only can feel.

Mine was the shorter, and so was read the sooner of the two; but, short as it was, it was very staggering. It was dated from "The Towers, ——shire," and was to the following effect:—

"My Dear Miss Dunbar (I was the dear Miss Dunbar):—My father and I was speaking yesterday of a regret we often feel, that we did not see more of your dear mother while she was alive. This misfortunee is, however, not to be remedied now"—("hardly," I thought)—"but we at least may know each other. We expect a few friends down at Christmas; you must come to us then, as we very much wish to make your acquaintance. Come down on the 23d, if you can conveniently, by the 11 A. M. train; you will be met at the Playford station. We were extremely sorry to hear of your brother's death. I send this under cover to his lawyer, who is most likely in possession of your address.

"My father desires his kind regards, and joins with me in hoping that we shall soon see you.

"In the meantime, believe me to be your affectionate consin, RACHAEL POMFRET."

The reader will agree with me that this letter from my "affectionate cousin, Rachael Pomfret," an utter stranger even by name to me, must have been very staggering. It was some minutes before I could realize that it was not a bit of an absurb dream. But by the time my sister had read her letter I had accepted mine as a tact, and knew that I was broad awake.

"Helen," I began, as she put her letter back into its envelope, "here's an invitation to the Towers."

"And who are the Towers?" Helen asked. We were such strangers to my mother's kin, that my brother had scarcely even named them to his wife.

"It's the Pomfrets," I replied, and then I gave her the letter.

"Oh, Guy's mug," she said, half smiling, as she stretched out her hand for her. Then she read it quickly, and said, "Well, dear—you'll go?"

I had watched her as she read, and I had marked the flush that spread over her sweet, serious face, as she came to the careless, cold mention of the death of the one who had been everything to her.

"You will go?" she repeated, as she gave it back to me. "It may be such a good thing for you, Georgie. You will go?"

Now I was young, and I sighed for a change from the dull routine of the life I had led for what seemed so long a time. This promised to be such a pleasant change. My ideas of country-house Christmas festivities were gained from "Pickwick." I pictured the Towers as a sort of revised and improved "Manor Farm.' Sir Guy already loomed before me—a slightly refined old Wardle; and in the writer of the note I have transcribed I half hopod to find a "maiden aunt," amenable to the advances of some unknown Tracy Tupman. The prospect was a very seductive one to me; but that cold mention of my brother, together with no mention at all being made of his wife, weighed the balance against going down very heavily. So I shook my head with a great air of determination, and said, "No, I shouldn't think of it."

Helen rested her elbow on the table, and put her cheek on her hand, and looked at me inquiringly. I returned her steady gaze, partly because I wanted her to see that I meant what I said, and partly because she was so pleasant to look at.

She was such a pretty woman, this widow of my brother—such a gentle, Madonna-faced woman—with her small, egg-shaped face, her deep blue eyes, and her shining, smooth dark-brown hair. She had a sweet voice, and a sweet smile, too—a smile that crept over her lips, not like a ray of sunlight, but like a pure moonbeam. Yet it was not a cold or unmeaning smile at all; on the contrary, it said more than any other smile I have ever seen. She smiled now when my steady gaze began to relax a little, and the silent lips said so sweetly and well, "You will go?" that I answered the mute appeal by saying:—

"Do you really think I had better, Helen?"

She nodded, and laughed.

"Yes, really, for several reasons; one is, that you are too young and too pretty to drift about the world by yourself, and when once the Pomfrets see you, they will awake to that fact; for you're like my Guy, Georgie, you get, liked directly."

"Well, that's one reason—a very flattering way you have worded it, too; but that's not enough; you said there were several; give me another."

"Here is another," she said, giving me her letter, and getting up from the table as she spoke. "I haven't consulted you, Georgie dear, because it's no use consulting any one about a step that you feel sure you'll have to take whatever may be said against it." She walked away to the window as she finished speaking, and stood there looking out, while I read a rather long letter from a lady in Hertfordshire, who, after making out a portentous list of requirements, agreed to accept Mrs. Dunbar's services as a resident governess, if she (Helen) could conscientiously declare that she came up to them (the requirements).

"Why have you done this?" I asked, hastily getting up and going over to her.

"Because I was obliged to do it, Georgie," she answered, without turning her head; "and I feared that you would be obliged to follow my example. Poor Guy! how miserable he would have been if he had ever thought that was before his pet sister." She put her hand fondly on my arm then, and I saw there were tears in her eyes.

"O Nellie! he'd have been ten times more miserable to think it was before you," I said, kissing her; and then she told me more about our circumstances, and I realized that this move of hers, miserable as it was to contemplate, was also necessary.

"I will set about getting a situation, too, at once," I said firmly.

"No you will not," she replied; "not till you return from your visit to the Towers. I am not going to this Mrs. Weston till the holidays are over, so I shall be here to help you when you come back from the Pomfrets; go there you shall, I'm determined; you ought to know them."

So it was settled that I should go to my relations, and then such an ignominious difficulty arose! I had been in mourning so long that my colored dresses were all hopelessly, unalterably old-fashioned, and my black was meagre and shabby. Even Helen shook her head over this obstacle. But at last she said—

"You must go, and you must look nice, Georgie; will you agree to leave it all to me, and to ask no questions?"

I began protesting, but she stopped me by saying—

"Of course you will; why did I ask you, when you have always been the best girl in the world to me? Before we go any further, though, what is it you most want?"

I modestly mentioned at least a dozen articles. Amongst others a hat. I could not go into the country without a hat.

Helen was jotting things down in her note-book. "A hat naturally—the travelling dress shall be one of your strong points, Georgie, because of first impressions, you know. Now leave it all to me, and when you come back you shall help to get me ready for Mrs. Weston."

I was very much puzzled a few hours after this by seeing Helen get out of a cab at the door, and wait while the servant plunged half of her person into the vehicle several times, emerging after each plunge with a parcel. I knew that Mrs. Guy had a horror of debt. I also knew that Mrs. Guy had very little spare money. But I had been told to ask no questions, so I examined the contents of the parcels in grateful and admiring silence.

By the 23d my wardrobe was quite ready. True, it was not extensive, but in my eyes it was very perfect. Helen's taste was too true for one thing to fight with another, whatever the scale. There was nothing to find fault with in the grey travelling dress and jacket braided with black, and the small black hat with a ptarmigan's wing in it, in which I went down to Playford. "Mind you make a good impression on them," Mrs. Guy said, when she kissed me at parting; and I colored all over my face in my girlish vanity, and felt that it was not impossible that I might do so. I know I think plenty of chesnut hair and grey eyes pretty on other people, and my poor mother used to say that I had the "real Dunbar figure," which was considered wonderfully willowy and good, but none of the fair Dunbars—not even dear Guy, who was so like me—had my terribly black lashes and eyebrows.

Mrs. Pomiret had told me when the train reached Playford, and I had forgotten to look at a railway bill, and there was no one in the carriage with whom I dared to enter into conversation. My fellow-travellers all looked "good style," but they did not look "good natured." Stay! I wrong one of them by saying this.

The exception was a fine, fair, distinguished looking young man—one scarcely saw that he was handsome at first—of about eight or nine-and-twenty. He had jumped into the carriage immediately after me, and he now sat just opposite to me, with an opossum rug over his knees, and the last number of *Punch* in his hand. When he had looked through that, he folded his arms and looked through the window, and I saw that his profile and expression were both fine and high-bred. "Some young lord of the manor going down to spend his Christmas at his ancestral halls," I thought, romantically. And I went on to wonder if he would not be rather desolate in those halls if he were not married, and to speculate as to whether he was a neighbor of Sir Guy Pomfret's or not.

My speculations on the point deepened in interest, when about 4 o'clock we ran into the Playford station, and he got out and looked up and down the platform. A servant in livery ran up at once, touching his hat, and respectfully smiling a welcome. "Here you are, sir," he said. "Master has sent the stanhope, thinking you'd like to drive the D n at once."

"That's right, Green," my handsome fellow-traveller answered, in one of those strong, sonorous voices that seem to tell of the power within. "Are they all well at home?" he added; and the man replied—

"Yes, sir; thank you, sir; all well."

I had been standing looking on and listening all this time (it was only a minute or two, but it seemed a long time to me, since no one came forward to make me welcome); but at this point I was recalled to a sense of my position by a porter coming up and asking—

"Do you want your box carried anywhere, miss?"

"I think it will be sent for," I stammered out hastily. Then as the gentleman and his servant walked away, I added, "I am going to the Towers—Sir Guy Pomfret's."

"This way, then, miss," the man replied, shouldering my box; and I followed him down the station out into the yard, where a tidy wagonette and a New Forest pony were drawn up. A groom in stable dress stood by the pony's head, and as I came up he asked if I was Miss Dunbar.

On my replying that I was, he said, "Miss Pomfret had sent her own pony for me, and would I like to drive?"

"No, thank you," I answered; "and then I got in, and the groom took the reins and the driving-seat, and we made our way out of the yard.

Out of the quiet station-yard, and into the midst of a brilliantly animated scene. In the middle of the broad country road, well kept and amber-hued as that of a park, a stanhope, between the shafts of which was a magnificently made dark-brown horse, was pulled up. The driver—my distinguished-looking fellow-traveller—was in the act of taking off his hat to a young lady who was just checking a pair of ponies abreast of him.

A lovely young lady, with a wild blush-rose complexion, and masses of fair hair billowing out from beneath her small cavalier hat. As she sat a little back, drawing up her fine-mouthed little steeds, I thought that I had never seen anything so glittering and pretty in my life. Her flashing blue eyes, her face dimpling with smiles, the perfect ease with which she held the reins and restrained the fiery little creatures that were drawing her shell-like phaeton, the sheen of the black velvet and the soft grey tone about the grebe in which she was clothed—all made up a picture that it is impossible to forget, as it was fair to look upon.

Broad as the road was, there was scarcely room for the wagonette to pass the two other carriages, and the lady I have described did not turn her eyes in our direction. So we drew up and waited.

"What do you think of grandpapa's last present?" the lady was saying as we came out. "I wanted him to wait for you to choose the ponies, but he would not."

"They are handsome enough," the gentleman replied. "You all look very well together. 'Behold the chariot of the Fairy Queen,' was the quotation that rose to my lips when I first caught sight of you."

"How absurd you are, Guy!" she replied. ("Guy! What a thoroughly county name Guy must be," I thought.) "How absurd you are, Guy; now give me room to pass, and let me get on, or I shall have such a little drive to-day, in consequence of my ill-luck in meeting you."

She looked through her long lashes with a half-childish half-demure smile. No man could have imagined for one instant that she meant seriously that she considered that meeting a piece of ill-luck. But he looked grave at once, and made more room for her to pass, as if there had not been plenty of room already.

She gave her ponies a sharp flick, and as they sprang forward she called out—

"Good-by—till dinner," and the picture was broken up.

I felt so sorry for it—so very sorry that those two handsome young people had vanished before I knew anything about them. As we drove slowly along—for Miss Pomfret's pony was very fat, and by no means fast—I made up little stories, of which the Fairy Queen and the one who had bestowed the title upon her were the hero and heroine. "We shall meet at dinner," she had said. I saw it all. She was the lady of the land,' and had an entertainment that night, to which he with the long yellow moustache and blue eyes had come expressly from town. I think at this juncture I looked down distastefully at my plain grey dress trimmed with black braid. The beauty of black velvet and lustrous grebe was very much before me. Ere the feeling became dissatisfaction we reached the Towers, and drove up between tall iron gates through a paved court-yard, bordered with grand old oaks and cedars, to the entrance door of the Pomfrets' family mansion.

I saw at once that it was not a bit like the "Manor Farm" in "Pickwick." What it was like I shall attempt to tell you.

It was a very wide house of red brick, with that time-honored tint on it that only houses that have centuries full of traditions hanging over them can hope to have. There was a deep fosse in front of the house, and this was filled in with luxuriantly grown laurels and other evergreens, whose brightly polished leaves broke the straight line of the bottoms of all the lower windows. To the right other large iron gates gave access to a broad lawn encircled with higher shrubs. To the left a wide flight of steps led away to the gardens. The stables and other offices were in the rear of the house, between it and a hill that was crowned with a couple of ruined towers, the fragments of what had been the abode of the family when the Norman king gave the estate to the first Pomfret, the founder of the race. There was an American garden, and a lake, and the loveliest winding, tumbling, turbulent stream meandering through the grounds that was ever seen. But all these things I knew afterwards. All I could see now was that the house was stately looking, but full of bright life apparently; for from every window there streamed a flood of light, and voices full of warm, hearty tones were borne out into the coldness of the December air.

It was all so much more grand than I had expected, that I felt terribly nervous about walking in through that ponderous door, and facing the Pomfrets alone. But it had to be done; so I did it without a sign of the hesitation I felt. I know now that the entrance-hall is furnished more like a banqueting-hall, with its buffets and huge tankards of silver and gold (rather different these to poor Guy's mug)—its big leathern couches and capacious chairs—its grandly panelled oak walls, hung with shields, and adorned at regular intervals with life-size figures of men in armor—and its floor luxuriously carpeted with Persian rugs and tiger and bear and deer skins. I know all this now—as I know myself, or better, perhaps; but it was all lost upon me then, as I hovered somewhere in the rear of the big Swiss who acted as porter, who went on and announced me to some one, who forthwith came out from a room and made me welcome.

This some one was a kindly-looking, small, slightly deformed lady, who came up and kissed me, saying:—

"Good gracious! can you be Georgina's daughter? My dear child, you're as old as she was when I saw her last." Then she bustled about a little, rang a bell, and finally sent me to my room, under the care of her own maid, Percival.

Before any of my fears and shortcomings can be accepted by the reader as natural, it must be fully understood that, though I was a town-bred girl, I had seen nothing of "society." I had lived a Bohemian life with my brother till he married, and after his marriage I had lived in absolute quiet with his wife; so now I had not a single precedent to go upon at the Towers—nothing but my womanly instincts, and I feared that these might prove insufficient.

For example, I felt abject before Percival, as she, after having had my box unstrapped by a subordinate, proceeded to unpack it. I knew what it contained, and knew what she would think of what it contained, and wished I hadn't come to the Towers, in a breath. Then I wished she would speak to me; and then I remembered that it was not her part to volunteer speech. And then I looked in the cheval glass, and saw myself reflected at full length, and wished, askingly, that I was not so much more substantial-looking than that brilliant apparition in velvet and grebe who had met the other brilliant apparition at the station.

Presently some tea in a greyish-white cup and some shavings of bread and butter were brought to me—a deep, fat arm-chair having been previously wheeled round to the fire, and a table placed beside it, by Percival. Then that oppressive person announced her intention of leaving me for an hour, till it was time to come back and dress for dinner, and I was left alone.

Alone at last!—and how very small I felt, to be sure, in that lofty room, whose corners were lost in shade for all the wax candles that were lavishly burning themselves away for my enlightenment on the mantelpiece and dressing-table. What a mantelpiece it was, too!—carved into a hundred quaint conceits and flowery fancies, in such rich-looking dark oak. As I sat there, tired, and warm, and excited, I began to make out stories for the many ladies of the house of Pomfret who must have sat where I was sitting now, and warmed themselves in other days.

Those other days—ah! how the romance of them grew upon and bewildered me as I sat lost in the depths of the arm-chair, looking round at the dressing-table, that was so different to anything I had ever seen before—out of Wardour street. No muslin covered its big carved oak legs—no little delicate fanciful arrangements of quilled ribbon and fluted lace ran round its border. It stood uncovered in its dark, hard beauty; for I know it to have possessed that latter attribute, now that I am aware that Gibbons' imagination and hand both worked upon it. What a massive silver-framed old glass it was that stood upon it!—an unbecoming old glass, too, I remember, for all its grandeur—a glass that made me look green when I stood before it, and that threw my nose in on a queer line that feature never had from nature.

For I had to rouse myself from my deep, dreamy fancies, and stand to be dressed before that old glass at last. Percival came back, and I gathered my disordered mind together under her auspices, and sat myself down before my stately toilet-altar to be dressed for my first Christmas evening in a country house.

I felt very much depressed when, the foundation of fine starched skirts and silk slips laid, Percival the terrible, the only maid I had ever had to wait upon me, brought out my prize dress—a fleecy thing, all cloudy white tulle and puffiness, that Helen had taken special pains with. This had been designed as a sort of crowning glory—a thing in which to appear at some great county ball—a robe in which to be seen by the "Prince Charming," who was to be seen and conquered by me during my visit. And now Percival took it out for me to go down to dinner in. I spoke at last, suggesting mildly that "there was no company, was there?"

"Only the company staying in the house—about twenty," Percival replied, standing before me like a respectable Fate, with the tulle dress gathered up over her arm.

"Then I will wear black silk," I contrived to say, firmly. So at last I got dressed in that, with a great white gauze cloud over me called a scarf. And then my hour was come, and I went down as well as I could to the Pomfrets' drawing-room.

I shall never forget the desire I had to say, "Please, don't!" when the before-mentioned gorgeous Swiss threw open the drawing room door, and announced "Miss Dunbar." A shiver possessed me from head to foot, and something went wrong with a vein in the back of my head—and the walls wriggled—and the floor surged—and the ceiling came swooping down!—and I found myself erect after it all, and shaking hands with an old gentleman, who was thin and grey, and had a very hooked nose.

He was my great uncle, Sir Guy Pomfret. He did not say much to me, but what he did say was kindly meant and kindly expressed. I found myself sitting down after a minute, looking up at him as he stood before me, questioning me as to my journey; and then I found myself answering him coherently enough, though a shy glance which I had given to the left nearly made my brain reel again.

There were several people in the room, but it was large, and they stood in detached groups, and so did not strike the eye at once. At first when I came in I was only conscious of light and size. But by the time I had sat down and answered Sir Guy's questions, I was capable of distinguishing forms. The little deformed lady was doing the honors vivaciously I gathered, and then to my left were a couple that I started forward to look more fully at—the Fairy Queen and my handsome fellow-traveller.

What a fairy queen she looked now, to be sure! She absolutely glittered in her fair beauty and her crystalline white silk. She was playing with a big, white-feathered fan, and a bouquet of Christmas roses, and a scent-bottle, and a glove that was half on and half off, as I looked at her. And he stood opposite to her, glancing admiringly at all her coquettish efforts, smiling half cynically the while—a perfect type of the tawny-bearded, blue-eyed, well-grown young Englishman, looking, in his severe black and narrow tape-like tie, not a bit like a mute or a waiter (*vide* the comic writers), but thoroughbred as he was—the result of race and good society.

He was brought up to me soon, and introduced by the sprightly, deformed lady (who was, I found, the same Rachael Pomfret who had written to me) as "your cousin Georgie—I shall drop the 'Miss Dunbar'—Guy Pomfret."

Then, as I half rose (not quite knowing what to do, fearing nervously that I should commit some solecism in manners whatever I did), and returned his bow, Miss Pomfret added:—

"And now come across and get known to another cousin, my dear;" and before I knew what was happening, I was face to face with the Fairy Queen, who held out a slender, white, jewelled hand to me, and laughed and flashed out smiles, and made me feel very material indeed, as she made herself momentarily more fascinating, when Miss Rachael had named her as "Ida Pomfret."

I have no very distinct recollection of what went on before dinner or at dinner. I only know I heard my own name repeated several times, and many people came and said kind things to me for my "mother's sake." I gladly, gratefully acknowledged that it was for her sake, solely and wholly, that I was a favored guest in his grand old place.

But after a time my mind seems to have accepted the situation, and cleared and steadied itself, for all the later events of that evening are well outlined in my memory. We had not been back in the drawing-room long before Ida came and sat down by me, and shot off some bright little sentences at me.

"So I nearly played the part of Juggernaut's car to you," she began. "Aunt Rachael meant you to be a surprise to us all, and kept your coming a dead secret. I didn't in the least know who it was in that horrid little car of hers."

The fairy Queen really looked, as she said it, as if it came to her by right divine to drive over such mere mortals as myself. She was lying back in a low chair without any arms to it, and her dress sprang out on either side in great rolling waves of glittering white. Her golden hair stood out in strong relief, like a glory against the dark background of the velvet chair. Altogether she looked such a dainty creature that it seemed a little thing that she should be regardless of the lives of others.

"You did see me then?" I asked.

"Well, I saw you without seeing you, if you can understand that; I was taken up with showing Guy my new ponies; you never saw him before, did you?"

"Whom?"

"Guy—my cousin—your cousin, too, isn't he? Oh, no, your second cousin, that's it."

"No, I never saw him before,'

"He's my salvation at Christmas," the blonde beauty said, with a little yawn; "he gets up charades. Do you like charades? And we always have a ball or two while he is here."

"Is this his home, or yours?"

"My home now—his in time to come. I live with grandpapa and aunt Rachel; Guy is the heir." She dropped her voice to a whisper as she said this, then she raised it again suddenly, to ask, "Do you like Christmas better in the country than in London?"

"I have never spent a Christmas in the country yet," I replied.

"Oh, you lucky girl!" she cried; "and I have never spent one out of it; I'd give anything—except my ponies—to go to town and see all the burlesques; I don't care for the pantomimes; have you seen many?"

"I told her 'yes;' while Guy was alive I saw all such things, now I was sick of them,'" I added, passionately.

"Who was Guy?" she asked, soberly; and she seemed very sorry when I told her he was my brother.

But such a bright creature cannot be sorry long for the troubles of others. She was up dancing away towards the piano, in answer to somebody's request that she would sing, before the mist had cleared off my eyes which the mention of Guy had caused. When I could see clearly again, Guy Pomfret, my other cousin, was standing talking to her while she fluttered over some music, and seemed unable to make a choice of a song.

Presently, however, she found one, or he found it for her. At any rate he placed it, and kept his hand ready to turn the page while she sang, and I got drawn up nearer to them by her voice, and watched his face as he watched hers.

She had a ringing, clear, flexible voice. I can express what its sound was by naming a color more clearly than in any other way—it was a bright blue; it was like a silver bell, as cold and with as much feeling.

She was singing a plaintive, passionate ballad, and she sang it correctly and cleverly; but I felt dissatisfied with the way in which she warbled out those reproachful words:—

"You should have told me that before, Jamie,
You shou d have told me that before, laddie."

I was glad when Guy Pomfret looked dissatisfied, too, and stopped her before she had finished it quite, by saying, "You never can do that, *mignonne*—try something else."

She frowned for an instant, and then got up, saying, "No, no, some one else, and then I will try to do justice to another of your favorites, Guy; it's not for want of desire to please you that I failed this time, sir," she added, in a low voice, with a little laugh that was slightly tinged with vexation.

I did not hear what his answer was, for at that moment Miss Rachael spoke to me.

"Do you sing, my dear?—will you oblige us?"

"I shall be very happy," I answered, and then I felt horribly hot and uncomfortable. My voice was a low, rolling, tremulous contralto—what would it sound like after that silver bell!

"Will you like to try some of mine, or will you sing something of your own?" Ida asked, good-naturedly; and then Mr. Pomfret came forward to "see if he could help me to a selection," he said, and I knew that I was fairly committed to it; so I said "I would try what I knew best;" and half-staggered by my own temerity, I sang some verses poor Guy had written and composed once after a visit to the Dunbar side of our family:—

"I here's a breath of freedom on the ground,
Where wild the heather grows,
That makes it dearer to my heart
Than England's emblem rose;
It springs around the thistle,
The stern flower of the north,
It decks the plains of England
And the bonnets of the Forth.

"Those purple sprigs! no flowers sure,
Blooming in other dells,
Are half so sweet to Scottish hearts
As Scotland's heather-bells.
For on mountain-brow, by lowland loch,
Through every kind of weather,
We roamed about, unchecked, unchid,
O'er plains of gorse and heather.

"We still can claim a Scottish name,
And the Scotch blood in us tells,
As here on English ground we roam,
Through Scotland's heather-bells.
For the breath of freedom's on the soil,
Where wild the heather grows,
They hold their own most gallantly
Against the English rose."

They all thanked me graciously, and said kind things, all save Ida. She leaned back still further on the couch she occupied like a throne, and said "such things were beyond her; it was impossible for her to make an effort to be historical, and understand those allusions to the times of Wallace, she supposed." She said this to her cousin Guy, and I did feel very grateful to him for not seeming to think it witty, and for making her no answer.

I went to bed that night very tired and very much bewildered, and very much interested in them all. It was so funny that they should be my own people, and still so far from me in all real interest and sympathy. Even while I was accusing them of this in my heart, I was made to feel myself an ingrate by Miss Pomfret coming in to bid me good-night again.

The kind, sprightly old lady stirred the fire to a brighter blaze, and sat herself down in the arm-chair opposite to it.

"I have come to tell you a little about the state of affairs here, my dear," she began, briskly. "I must have you know all about us and care all about us. In the first place, you must know that it's a cherished plan of my father's to see Guy and Ida married to each other."

"Is it?" I replied.

"Yes; both my brothers are dead. Ida is the only child of my second brother, Arthur, and Arthur was his father's favorite; in the same way Ida is his favorite grandchild; she has always lived here; he wants her to be mistress of the Towers, and as she can't be unless she marries Guy, why he wants her to marry Guy, you see."

"And how do they both like the plan?" I asked, beginning to be intensely interested in the romance which had commenced (for me) just outside the railway station.

Miss Pomfret laughed and shook her head. "Ida likes it well enough, but Guy is inscrutable. The fact is, my dear, I'm not so fond of my niece as I am of my nephew."

"What a beauty she is!" I exclaimed.

"Yes, she is; and she has never thought of or cared for any one besides her beauty from the moment she knew its power. Guy's a great deal too good for her; but that is not what I came in to say. Have you brought your habit with you?"

"I haven't one," I confessed, with blushes.

"Can you ride?"

"I used to ride a good deal with Guy in a rough sort of way, when we were out for our autumn trips."

"Ah, well! we'll see about a habit for you; meantime you must wear an old skirt. Ida has planned a ride for to-morrow, meaning to take Guy out by herself. Now I mean you to go too, my dear." Then the old lady patted me on the cheek, and left me.

Wishing to think well of what was so lovely, I tried hard not to see on the following day that Ida either grudged me the pleasure Miss Pomfret had procured for me, or that she disliked my society. She opened her great starry blue eyes when I came down in the skirt and a half-tight, sealskin jacket, and shrugged her own well-habited shoulders when we walked out to mount our horses, and she saw that a very handsome brown gelding had been prepared for me. Then she turned away, and Guy Pomfret put her up on her own beautiful mare, Guinevre, and when she was mounted, she (Ida) realized Tennyson's description of that peerless queen very well. I thought

"She looked so lovely as she swayed
The rein with dainty finger tips;
A man had given all other bliss
And all his worldly hopes for this,
To waste his whole heart in one kiss
Upon her perfect lips."

Then my turn came, and I was horribly afraid lest I might fail to rise like a bird to the saddle as Ida had done, and was proportionately grateful to Mr. Pomfret and Fate when I found myself securely seated without having blundered at all.

"Puck is a charming horse, Miss Dunbar, but he likes to have his own way on the turf," Mr. Pomfret said, as he settled me. Then he added, good-naturedly, almost in a whisper, "Don't let him get his head—ride him on the curb."

"Thanks. I'll attend to your direction," I replied; and then Mr. Pomfret mounted his own powerful hunter, and we started.

Though it was mid-winter—Christmas even in fact—there was no crispness in the air and no frost on the ground. The roads were muddy and heavy, and the atmosphere mild and humid. We rode slowly for three or four miles along the highway, and then Ida proposed that we should go on some downs that bordered the road, and "have a sharp canter in a sharp air."

"Remember," Mr. Guy Pomfret muttered, as we took the turf, and I nodded assent, and drew my curb-rein a trifle tighter.

Puck went along over the billowing downs in a grand charging canter for about a couple of hundred yards. Then Ida Pomfret's mare flashed past us, the rider sitting erect and fair, her horse evidently well in hand, though it was going at racing speed. As she bounded ahead, Puck did something extraordinary with all his legs at once (Guy told me afterwards that he "bucked"), threw up his head, then lowered it suddenly with a jerk, and then went off in the wake of the mare at a pace that stretched him out flat nearly, and made my brain whirl.

I do not think that I was terrified, though I was well aware that I had no more control over Puck than I had over destiny. I was dimly conscious of Ida branching off to the right, while I was borne straight on towards what looked like a wall of blue sky. Another moment, and I knew that I was nearing the brow of a steep hill. Another and other hoofs than Puck's sound in my ears close behind me—then something rose with a crashing noise, and crushed against me—a sharp pain smote through my chest—a roar sounded in my ears—horses seemed to be about and around me on every side, and it was all darkness.

When it came light again—that is, when I opened my eyes—I found myself lying on a green mound half way down the slope of a steep hill, with my head resting on Guy Pomfret's arm, and Puck standing close by, looking brightly unconscious of having done anything wrong. "What did I do?" I asked, and Guy replied, "Came an awful cropper with Puck in galloping down a slope; but you're not hurt—tell me?—you're not hurt?"

I roused myself then, and found that my foot was in pain and turned the wrong way—my ankle was sprained, in fact. But how about Puck? I was much more anxious about the handsome, brilliant-looking little brown horse than about myself.

"Puck is all right," Mr. Pomfret said.

"And where is she?"

"Ida?"

"Yes."

"Here she comes," he replied gravely, as Miss Ida made her appearance round a knoll. "I sent her to find a boy to come and take Puck back."

Miss Ida Pomfret came up and leaned forward gracefully on her pommel, still sitting well back in the saddle, to speak to me. "I hope you're not hurt; but I never saw such rash riding in my life, Miss Dunbar."

"Nor did I; but it was not Miss Dunbar's," Mr. Pomfret replied; and I said:—

"I really think it was you started Puck." I said it most innocently, and saw with surprise that she colored like fire.

"I suppose you will have nerve enough to ride home, if this boy leads Puck?" she asked; and I said:—

"Oh, yes;" but Mr. Pomfret shook his head.

"Miss Dunbar has sprained her ankle, Ida."

"Then how is she to get home?" Ida asked, "if you won't let her ride; she can't walk."

"You will see how she is to get home," he answered, picking me up in his arms, as he spoke. Then he mounted his own horse, holding me easily the while; and I submitted passively through sheer amazement.

"Really, Guy!" Miss Ida exclaimed, indignantly, "do you think I am going to make one of such a procession!"

"That you'll please yourself about," he replied, coolly; then he told the boy to lead Puck home carefully, and started up the hill at a slow pace.

I was half faint with the pain, and presently he saw that I was, I suppose, for he said:—

"The sooner I get you home the better for your ankle, Miss Dunbar. This old fellow's gallop is like a rocking-chair; tell me if you can bear it?"

He slackened the reins, and the horse went off like an arrow at once.

"Yes, I can bear this," I murmured, as he grasped me more firmly, and Guy Pomfret said:—

"That's right; that's plucky;" and then sang:—

"Grant liebschen auch? Der mond scheinehell.
Hurrah! die todt-n reiten schnell
Grant liebschen auch vor todten?"

"Say more of 'Leonora,' I roused myself to utter, as he paused; but he merely repeated the three lines he had already sung, and promised to read me the whole of the marvellous ballad that same afternoon.

I heard Mr. Pomfret tell his aunt when we reached home that "Ida had started off in the way that she knew Puck would never stand, and that Miss Dunbar managed him cleverly till he went down with her." And I saw Miss Rachael and her nephew exchange queer little sympathetic glances; but I did not know what they meant.

I think that I was almost glad that my ankle was sprained. It was well worth enduring all the pain I did endure, to be made so much of by the two people I liked best at the Towers. Guy came and looked at me as I was stretched out on a couch in Miss Rachael's boudoir (she would not have me imprisoned in my bedroom, she said); looked at me through his eyeglass, and remarked "it was a pity; but still fortunate that I was not disfigured at all." But Miss Pomfret and her nephew stayed with me, and did all they could to amuse me; she making little well-meaning readjustments of the pillows at brief intervals;—he reading me "Leonora," and uttering well-adjusted phrases relative to the poem, that made me half afraid to mention it.

Ida was not agreeable when she came home. The accident was, in some nameless way, held to further me in the family, if I may use such an expression. She had "enjoyed her ride immensely," she said, before she was questioned concerning it, "enjoyed her ride immensely, as

you can only enjoy a ride when you feel sure nothing awkward can possibly happen," she added, carelessly glancing at me. No one encouraged her to remain with us, so she soon sauntered away, gracefully holding up her habit with one hand, the most regal-looking little Amazon fairy I had ever seen.

Of course my ankle was well enough for me to get down stairs and join the family circle the following day. Who would not have put pain aside to be with the Pomfrets on such high festival as they held at the culminating point of the season—Christmas Day?

I could not go to church, but I was up and dressed, and down in the drawing-room, ready to receive them when they returned. Ida looked like an Angora cat,—lovelier than ever, in grey or mauve-colored velvet and fur. What a beauty the girl was! How could any other woman hope to be looked at beside her?

There was a large company to dinner—a high-born, wealthy company, who were, to my surprise, to the full as joyous and amusing as any of the Bohemians with whom I had been wont to associate during my brother's life.

After dinner we played at Spanish Merchant and Buried Cities, and then, as something was said about dancing—

"Are you fond of it?" Guy Pomfret asked me in a low voice, and I answered, with tears in my eyes:—

"Oh, yes; but I can't now," looking at my ankle.

He did not say a word more to me, but turned to his kind old aunt.

"Why treat her to more dead-sea fruit than must be hers in life," he said. "Miss Dunbar is fond of dancing, and Puck has contrived to impair her capability for gratifying that fondness."

"Ida has contrived, you mean," the old lady replied (I only knew that she said this afterwards). "Well, let us tell stories; you begin."

So the idea of dancing was given up, and "story telling" was made the order of what remained of the evening.

Guy Pomfret reserved his contribution till the last. Then he told a pretty poetical legend, about an old gorgeously embossed golden vase, with handles and a cover, that had been in the family for generations. It was a touching, pretty story in itself, and he told it touchingly; so much so that I, feeling my foolish tears would flow if I stayed listening to his thrilling voice any longer, went away by myself to the study.

Presently he followed me. I had buried myself on a couch, and was sobbing over the memory his story had evoked—the memory of my brilliant, bright, darling brother, who, two years ago, had told us a story of a goblet in comic verse.

He soon won me to tell him "what was grieving me;" won me to speak of my dead brother, and Helen; of our quiet life so soon to be broken up, and my sister's gentle beauty and loving kindness. I even told him of Guy's mug.

"Some day or other I will tell you more about that than even you know," he said, smiling. "Now come back to the others, or Ida will be seeking us."

We went back and found that I had been missed, really missed. Both Sir Guy and Ida asked me, "where I had been all this time," almost eagerly, and old Miss Rachael nodded and laughed at me, and looked generally encouraging.

A week or two after this I was writing to Helen, and I suppose that some of the dejection I was feeling on her account made itself manifest in my face, for Mr. Pomfret asked me, "Why I wrote things that made me feel miserable?" and I told him.

"You need not be parted from her unless you both like it," he said quickly. "I have promised to finish the romance of 'Guy's Mug,' for you—here it is." Then he went on to tell me how, a short time before, he had gone into a money-changer's shop in the Strand, and while he was receiving English silver for his French gold, a lady had entered and pawned a watch and a ring and a little silver goolet with the name of "Guy Dunbar" on it. "I guessed it was my poor cousin's widow then," he added, "and I disliked her for what I now know was done solely to help Guy's sister: she wanted you to come here, and I bless her for the act—for, Georgie, will you stay with me always?"

So the end of my letter to Helen was all hope and happiness, and a few months afterwards my health, as Mrs. Pomfret, was drunk by all the family out of "Guy's Mug."

RICHMOND.

Application for Another Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Case of Dr. Watson—Prospects of the Constitutional Amendment in the Legislature, Etc.

RICHMOND, Va., December 20.—Upon the refusal of General Schofield to comply with the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Meredith, yesterday, demanding the body of Dr. J. L. Watson, now in that officer's custody, a new writ was applied for to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. This action, it is believed, will decide whether there is authority to try a citizen by a military tribunal when the civil courts are open. The Commission met this morning in the United States District Court, and was called to order by General Granger, whereupon the following was made in writing by the counsel of the accused:—

United States vs. James L. Watson.—The prisoner asks a continuance of the case until Saturday next, to enable him to prepare for his defense, which he has not had time to do since the copy of the charges was served upon him last night. This application is made without waiver or objection here after to the jurisdiction of this Court.

JAMES L. WATSON.

After a consultation of some five minutes by the members of the Commission, the motion was agreed to, when the Court adjourned to Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Every day evinces a growing disposition on the part of the people to adopt the Constitutional amendment. The members of the Legislature are daily becoming convinced of its true worth, and as the recess will enable them to consult their constituents freely upon the subject, there is hardly a doubt but that there will be a majority in its favor upon the reassembling in January.

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